TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Britain and the EEC: The free movement of labour

Exporting to Canada: Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The Hijacking Act—three major provisions

Insurance companies' investments and assets in 1970

International copyright—a period of uncertainty ends

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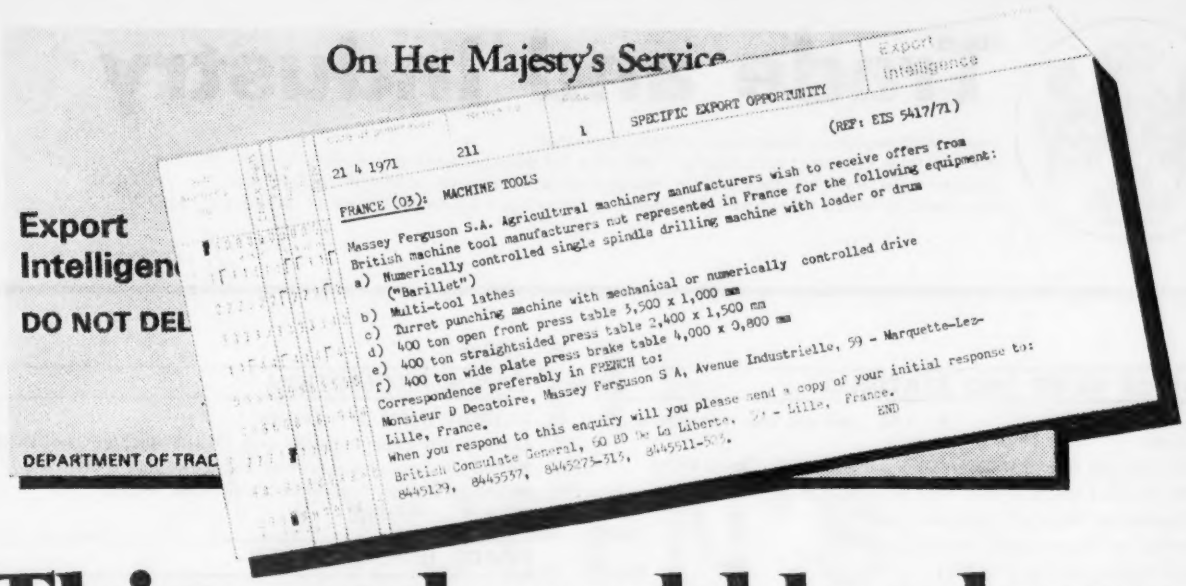
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The EEC and the free movement of labour

In its White Paper 'The United Kingdom and the European Communities' (Cmnd 4715, HMSO or through booksellers, price 25p net) the Government discussed the implications of entering the Common Market. Paragraphs 143 and 144 of the White Paper deal with the free movement of labour. The Government has also issued a Fact Sheet (No. 11) in the series presenting the facts about the Common Market, and this deals specifically with the subject. This article examines in rather more detail the working of the free movement of labour provisions in the Community, and the effect these would have on the United Kingdom labour market in an enlarged Community.

The principles of the free movement of labour which are set out in Articles 48 and 49 of the Treaty of Rome form one of the four fundamental freedoms in the Community. The others are free movement of goods, services and capital. The principles have been given practical effect by a series of legislative measures in the Community between 1961 and 1968.

Since 1968, nationals of EEC countries have been able to enter another member country to seek work, or to take up a job waiting for them, merely on the presentation of a passport or identity card. They do not need work permits, and must be allowed access to employment on equal terms with nationals of the country they have entered—except in the case of employment in public administration. They are also entitled to equal treatment in relation to remuneration, working conditions, access to housing and property, vocational training and retraining, social security and trade union rights.

Rights enjoyed by EEC nationals

A worker moving under the free movement provisions may be accompanied or joined by his immediate family if suitable accommodation is available. Once he finds or takes up a job, he, and his dependants, are entitled to temporary residence permits. These are valid for the expected duration of the employment if this is likely to be for a period of less than 12 months. If the job is likely to last for 12 months or more the permits must be valid for a minimum of 5 years. Temporary residence permits cannot be withdrawn solely because the worker is temporarily incapacitated, ill or unemployed, although the first renewal may be limited to 12 months if the worker has had 12 consecutive months of unemployment. They are generally automatically renewable, but renewal of a permit can be refused, and a worker may be refused entry or deported on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

An EEC worker would be able to bring in a somewhat wider range of dependants than under our present control. These would be his spouse and dependant children under 21, and the dependants in the ascending line of the worker and his spouse. At present, admission to the United Kingdom is limited to the spouse and dependant children under 18. Dependants would be issued with residence permits of the same validity as that issued to the worker.

Strictly limited categories of nationals of EEC countries who have been employed in another member country may eventually qualify for the right to stay permanently in that country if they choose to do so. Such workers include those who:

(1) leave employment on reaching the retirement age prescribed by the law of that member country after having worked there for at least the preceding 12 months, and having lived there continuously for more than three years;

(2) having lived continuously in a member country for more than two years, are prevented from further employment there because of permanent incapacity to work. If that incapacity results from an accident at work, or an occupational disease entitling them to a pension for which an institution of the State is entirely or partially liable, no condition about length of residence is required.

The circumstances in which nationals of EEC countries may settle in other member countries in which they have worked are to some extent more restrictive than the arrangements presently operating in this country by which a foreign worker may qualify to settle permanently after four years in approved employment here.

If a national has acquired the right to settle in another member country, members of his family are entitled to remain there after his death. They may also remain there in certain narrowly defined circumstances if he dies before establishing an entitlement to settle.

Only nationals of member countries are entitled to enjoy the right to move freely within the Community to work. These include nationals of the four French Overseas Departments, which are recognised as part of metropolitan France, although most of the smaller number of workers from those territories who live in the Community have in fact chosen to stay in France. The right to free movement is not enjoyed by workers from other past or present dependencies of countries within the Community, nor by the nationals of countries which have Agreements of Association with the EEC.

Vacancy clearing arrangement

Each month the employment services in EEC countries provide the European Co-ordination Office with details of people seeking work and of jobs which cannot be filled from national resources and this office correlates the vacancies with people seeking employment and circulates details of the information collected to the relevant countries. In the case of Britain, these national resources would include those Commonwealth and Irish citizens as well as foreigners who are living here and eligible for employment. Once details of vacancies have been notified to another member country, 18 days must elapse before the vacancies can be filled from sources outside the Community.

A member country can ask for the suspension of these

BRITAIN AND THE EEC

Previous articles in this series were published in the following issues of *Trade and Industry*:

Britain's application for EEC membership: progress of the negotiations: May 5
The Treaty of Rome: an outline of its principal provisions: May 19
The European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities: June 2
The scope and form of Community Law, June 16
Industrial policy and the Community: June 30

This article was originally published in the July issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

arrangements if there is, or there is likely to be, a threat to living standards or employment in a region or a particular occupation.

Effect on the EEC labour market

Paradoxically, the migration of workers within the Community seems to have diminished at a time when the barriers impeding free movement between member countries were being progressively abolished. The number of nationals moving between member countries fell from 260,000 in 1965 to 167,000 in 1969. Movement has largely been from Italy to Germany, and this has decreased as the pool of suitable unemployed labour in Italy diminished. It seems from this that the movements of nationals within the Community has been more influenced by economic and social considerations than by removal of restrictions on mobility.

The EEC as a whole has been consistently short of labour, and most member countries have brought in large numbers of workers from outside the Community to satisfy their needs. About 450,000 workpeople entered the EEC in this way in 1965, and in 1969 the total increased to 692,000. Nearly all these workers were recruited through official bilateral arrangements, and the majority returned to their own countries after two or three years, (Such people do not have the right to move freely within the Community). They came mainly from Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia.

Effect on UK labour market of joining an enlarged Community

During recent years most applications for work permits for EEC nationals to come to this country have been granted. But the number of these permits declined from about 27,000 in 1965 to about 19,000 in 1970 because of a fall in the demand for them. They were issued for jobs which could not be filled from British sources, and most of the permit holders remained in Britain for a relatively short period.

There is no precise information about the number of workers from the UK who have found jobs in the EEC over this period, although it seems clear that the numbers were a good deal smaller than those entering this country from the EEC. There are, of course, few administrative barriers in the way of British workers taking employment in the EEC now. In practice, however, differences of language, customs and qualifications, and the attractions of the older Commonwealth countries appear to have limited the numbers seeking work in the Community. It is likely that this will remain the case.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that UK membership of an enlarged Community would significantly change the numbers of workers entering from, and leaving for, the EEC and the Government has not asked for a transitional period during which the free movement provisions would be introduced except in the case of Northern Ireland. Apart from Northern Ireland, therefore, the provisions would come into operation from the date when Britain entered an enlarged Community.

The Government's power to control the number of people entering this country from the Commonwealth and other countries outside the EEC would not be affected by the free movement provisions because these apply only to UK nationals. The precise definition of a UK national for this purpose is yet to be settled. But it can be assumed that, in addition to those citizens of the UK and colonies who have that status by virtue of their connection with the UK, Commonwealth citizens who have registered as citizens of the UK and colonies would be included.

The rules on free movement of labour do not apply to the self-employed, who are instead covered by Articles 52 to 60 of the Treaty of Rome which relate to the Right of Establishment and Freedom to Supply Services. Despite the complex difficulties in giving practical effect to the principles set out in these Articles—equating the various qualifications, degrees, diplomas, etc., relating to the many crafts and professions they cover in different countries, and getting these recognised by all member governments—some progress in this matter has been made.

EEC benefits will be widespread in industry

Mr. David Price

'THE industries of the Six have in general benefited greatly from the increasingly integrated home market provided by the Community—so will Britain' said Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, speaking to the Eastleigh Rotary Club on August 2.

Mr. Price said: 'In particular, our industry will benefit substantially from the opportunities for greater economies of scale, for increased specialisation and for cross-frontier industrial integration. It will benefit from the competitive spur within the Community and from the faster growth opportunities there. In spite of the Jeremiahs, there is no reason why we should not do as well as the other members in the vast market offered by the Community.

'The dynamic industrial and commercial advantages of membership will begin to be felt as our economy responds to the stimulus of competition and the opportunities for higher investment in plant and machinery for this larger and faster growing market. The benefits will not be confined to particular sectors or to the bigger firms as experience within the Community has shown.

'It is especially important that firms in modelling their future should look at potential partners in the Community. Many firms already have a basis there, either independently or in collaboration with Continental firms. But industrial and commercial collaboration with Continental firms will become easier once we are inside the Community—and more so as the Community progresses towards further economic partnerships. The Community will provide the environment in which European companies will be able to grow in size and resources. It will provide the legal and wider social environment in which European companies of such size will be acceptable.

'There is a whole spectrum of possibilities ranging from one-off arrangements to the creation of large and truly multinational companies. Shell and Unilever are, of course, two long established precedents of successful collaboration between British and Continental interests. The recent merger between Dunlop and Pirelli one encouraging indication of what can be achieved.

'The case for industrial collaboration and cross-frontier integration in Europe is loud and clear. Europe needs more large and soundly based industrial units which can take full advantage of economies of scale in production and marketing, and match the giant enterprises of the USA, Russia and Japan. The ability of Europe to sustain its own high technology industries in the face of competition from the USA and the other industrial giants is decisively linked to the successful enlargement of the Community. It is from the fast-growing technology based industries —such as engineering, electrical and electronics and chemicals— that the biggest rewards are to be gained. Our own achievements in science and technology are enormous and universally recognised. But neither we nor any country in Western Europe has the resources to go it alone in all the high technology sectors. The costs of research and development are often enormous and national markets too small. In an enlarged Community, there would be opportunities for the British and Continental firms to grow to the point where adequate R & D expenditure would be profitable, and practicable, where today it is not. Together, then, Europe has the resources, expertise and industrial experience to reap the maximum rewards if she seeks them on a collaborative basis.'

Mr. Michael Noble to visit New Zealand and Australia

As the official guest of the New Zealand Government, Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, will be visiting Wellington and Auckland from August 21-28. During his visit the Minister will have talks with members of the Government and meet representatives of the agricultural and business communities.

On August 23, Mr. Noble will attend the British Day at the International Trade Fair which is being held at Wellington. At this event over thirty UK firms will display a wide range of products including machine tools, electrical equipment and various lines of consumer goods.

The Minister will then continue his tour to Australia on August 28 to September 4, where he will visit Canberra and Sydney, and also spend some time in Queensland. He will meet the Hon. J. D. Anthony, the Australian Minister for Trade and Industry, and others in Commonwealth and State Government.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

Cavenham Foods Ltd. or Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd. and Bovril Ltd.

Amalgamated Investment and Property Co. Ltd. and Edger Investments Ltd.

Glynwed Ltd. and Twyford Holdings Ltd.

Spring and August Bank Holidays in 1974

MR. ANTHONY GRANT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, announced in Parliament on August 4 that the Spring Bank Holiday in England and Wales in 1974 will be on May 27 and the August Bank Holiday will be on August 26. In Scotland the Bank Holidays will be on May 6 and August 5 respectively.

Note

The Summer Bank Holiday in 1971, as already announced, is on August 30 (August 2 in Scotland).

Dates for the Spring and August Bank Holidays in 1972 and 1973 have already been announced. The dates are:

	Spring holiday	August holiday
1972	May 29 (Scotland May 1)	August 28 (Scotland August 7)
1973	May 28 (Scotland May 7)	August 27 (Scotland August 6)

New Deputy Secretary in DTI

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies has, with the approval of the Prime Minister, appointed Mr. David F. Hubback, CB, to be Deputy Secretary with civil aviation responsibilities in the Department of Trade and Industry to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. R. Burns, CB, CMG.

New address for Export Licensing Branch

THE Export Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry's Export Planning and Development Division has moved from Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London to Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, London, SW1A 2JB (Tel. 01-930 4349).

Marine Survey Office at Blyth closes

THE Department of Trade and Industry's Marine Survey Office at 29 Bridge Street, Blyth, Northumberland has closed down. Business normally transacted at this office will be transferred to the Marine Survey Office, Government Buildings, Broadway West, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 2JL (Tel. 0632 857171).

Bolton inquiry on small firms—first research report published

'I'd always rather be captain on a tramp steamer than steward on the "Queen Mary" ', is typical of the attitudes of small businessmen to their work, as reflected in the first of the 18 research studies commissioned by the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms published on August 2.* The Committee's own report is due out later this year.

The study, entitled 'Attitude and Motivation' is based on 14 group discussions and includes verbatim comments of the businessmen who took part.

Small firms, says the report, see themselves as filling an essential role in providing rapid, adaptable, personal and specialised service, innovating, keeping down costs, guaranteeing consumer choice and maintaining standards of craftsmanship.

Small firms feel they are hampered by problems of finance as a result of the credit squeeze, rising prices, and taxation. They are also faced, the report finds, with the difficulty of obtaining labour and with the unfavourable effects of the growth of large firms with their reluctance to pay promptly and their disregard of the requirements of the small buyer.

The report says that while the problems of small firms were thought to be increased by 'the Government's discrimination against small businesses and its constant pre-occupation with large companies', almost all respondents were opposed to any idea of direct assistance or advice either from Government or any other outside advisory services.

This wish to be left alone, despite their problems, is, the authors of the report believe, mainly to be explained by the satisfaction the owners of small businesses get from their independence—'by the personal supervision and control of staff, direct contact with customers, the opportunity to develop one's own ideas, a strong feeling of personal challenge and a sense of personal achievement and pride.'

The authors, who see these attitudes as a source of conflict with the interests of the business, say many owners of small firms appear torn by the desire to remain small and so retain their independence and by the need to conform to the idea of growth.

Background notes

This report, one of 18 commissioned by the Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms is the first to be released. Others will follow between now and the autumn when the Committee's own report is due to appear.

It is important to distinguish between the research reports which were commissioned to assist the Committee to arrive at its own conclusions and the report of the Committee itself. The research reports do not represent the views of the Committee or of the Department of Trade and Industry and are the sole responsibility of the authors.

The Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms was appointed by the President of the then Board of Trade in 1969 with the following terms of reference:

To consider the role of small firms in the national economy, the facilities available to them and the problems confronting them; and to make recommendations. For the purpose of the study a small firm might be defined broadly as one with not more than 200 employees, but this should not be regarded as a rigid definition.

In the course of the study it will be necessary to examine, in particular, the profitability of small firms and the availability of finance. Regard should also be paid to the special functions of small firms, for example, as innovators and specialist suppliers.

The chairman of the Committee is Mr. John E. Bolton, chairman of Growth Capital Ltd., and former chairman of the Council of the British Institute of Management. The other members are Mr. E. L. G. Robbins, vice-chairman of the Industrial Training Foundation, Professor J. H. B. Tew, Professor of Money and Banking at the University of Nottingham and Mr. L. V. D. Tindale, director and general manager of the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

* Research Report No. 7 'Attitude and Motivation' by C. W. Golby and G. Johns is available from HMSO (Price 55p).

Manitoba and Saskatchewan—a regional market that deserves closer attention

by G. S. McWilliam OBE, Trade Commissioner Winnipeg and J. R. Bolton OBE, Trade Commissioner Regina

CANADA is such a large country that British manufacturers sometimes feel that, rather than attempting to tackle it all, they would do better to concentrate their efforts on the major markets centred on Toronto and Montreal in the east and Vancouver in the west. Such a policy can be shortsighted for it means that those who pursue it may lose export opportunities that are available in other parts of the country such as the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These two Provinces have a total population of only two millions but with high living standards and still limited industrial development, they represent a market of some substance which is accustomed to looking to sources of supply outside the region (and not necessarily within Canada) for a high proportion of their consumer and capital needs. Winnipeg, for example, is nearly 1,000 miles from Toronto but only 350 miles from Minneapolis and 650 miles from Chicago.

The two Provinces have much in common. The economy of both has been based in the past on agriculture with wheat predominating but industry and mining have become progressively more important. In addition, these are the only two Provinces in Canada which have governments belonging to the New Democratic Party which seek to apply Social Democrat principles in provincial affairs.

The dependence of these Provinces on agriculture has led in the past to varying fortunes in their economy reflecting the ups and downs of world markets. A fall in the world demand for wheat caused a substantial reduction in farmers' incomes in 1970 but the recent recovery in wheat sales coupled with buoyant world demand for barley and rapeseed suggests that a considerable improvement should become noticeable from the middle of 1971. Agriculture still constitutes a very important part of the economy of the Prairies. Sixty-five per cent of all wheat grown in Canada is produced in Saskatchewan but Winnipeg continues to be the centre of the Canadian grain trade. The buying, storing, selling, insuring and shipping of western Canadian grain is controlled from Winnipeg and the financing of this industry plays a large role in the local banking business.

The progressive development of industry has, however, now brought the value of industrial production in Manitoba to more than double the value of agricultural production. Mineral production—including nickel, zinc, and copper—increased by 34 per cent in 1970 alone. In Saskatchewan the rate of industrialisation has been slower but there has also been significant growth in mineral production. Thirty per cent of Canada's output of petroleum products now comes from Saskatchewan and over the past five years Saskatchewan has become the leading supplier of potash in the Western world.

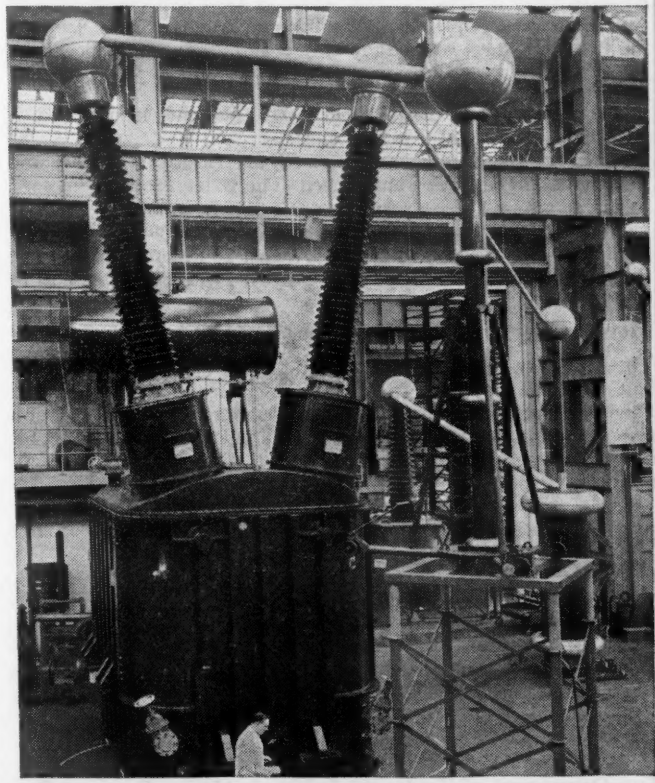
A massive pulp and kraft paper mill costing about $100 million has recently been completed in Manitoba and discussions are being held with an American firm about the proposed construction of a pulp mill in Saskatchewan which would be the largest in Canada and cost $177 million.

Besides being the focal point of the grain trade, Winnipeg's main place in the economy of Canada has been as a distribution centre. Both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways were built to pass through Winnipeg which thus became the base from which both Canadian and imported goods were distributed over thousands of miles of territory in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the part of Ontario west of the Great Lakes. With changes in the means of communication and in the economy, the importance of Winnipeg as a distribution centre has declined somewhat in recent years, but it still occupies a position of considerable influence. Many major distributing and retail organisations, with branch offices throughout Western Canada, maintain their Head Offices in Winnipeg. The city also serves as the centre from which eastern firms exercise regional control over their Central Canada operations.

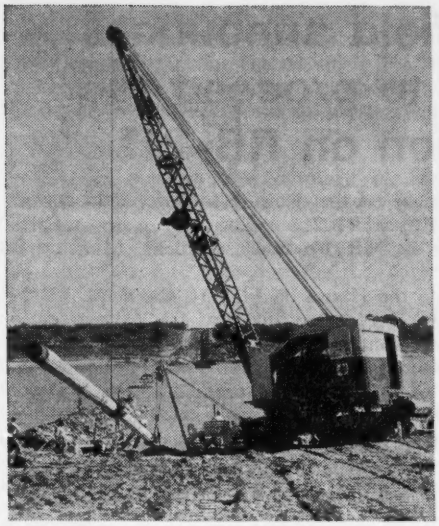
What can be sold in the Prairie Provinces?

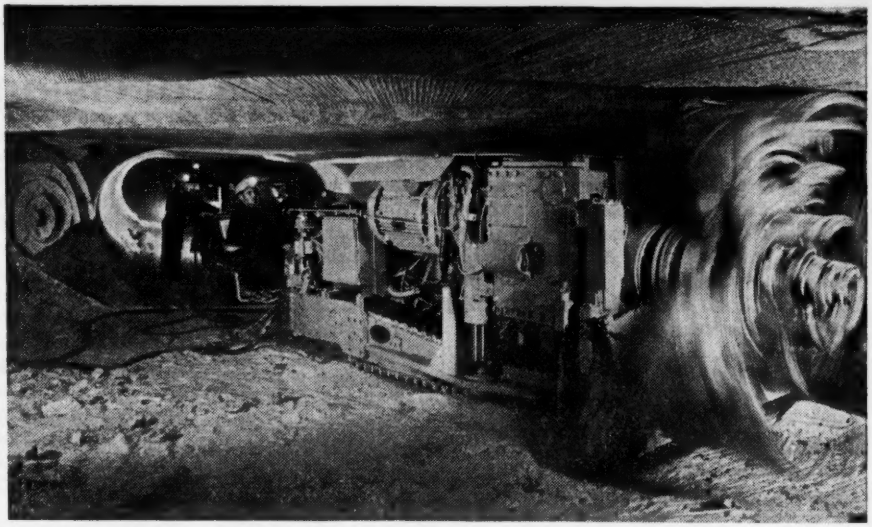
The Prairie Provinces provide a market for an unlimited variety of goods—both consumer and industrial. There are high-class stores (such as the Hudson's Bay Company which has approximately 250 retail stores throughout Canada and has its headquarters in Winnipeg) which include hundreds of different items imported from all over the world among the products that they sell. Opportunities for the sale of all types of consumer goods exist—depending on quality and price—but British manufacturers have hitherto scored most success in supplying silverware, chinaware, glassware, giftware, confectionery, biscuits and other foodstuffs, footwear and other articles of clothing, textiles and carpets, household articles, bicycles, and novelties.

Opportunities for the sale of materials or machinery to be used in industry are also widespread but depend on the existence



A dc smoothing reactor under test in the High Voltage Test Department of English Electric Power Transmission Ltd., at Stafford. The equipment is for a direct-current transmission system conveying power from hydro-electric stations on Manitoba's Nelson River to inverting stations near Winnipeg.





Left: a pipeline to supply natural gas to the Prince Albert area is seen here being laid under the South Saskatchewan River at St. Louis. Right: a 52-ton continuous mining machine prepares to move up to the ore face at a Saskatchewan potash mine of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Ltd.

in the Prairie Provinces of the particular manufacturing industries which might need them. In Manitoba food processing is the largest industry followed by metal fabrication. The third largest —but one of the most important from Britain's point of view— is the garment manufacturing industry. This originally concentrated on the production of work clothing but the emphasis has now switched to modern outerwear and sportswear which is sold throughout Canada and in the United States and even in Europe. The garment industry in Manitoba provides an excellent outlet for British fashion textiles.

There are important outlets for the sale of underground mining equipment in Manitoba together with all types of installations and materials used in smelting and refining ore. The world's second largest nickel-producing complex is located in Manitoba and there are several other mines producing copper, zinc, lead, tantalum and other metals. Japanese interests have recently agreed to make $32 million available to help finance the cost of putting two new copper and zinc mines into operation in Northern Manitoba to be repaid by the shipment of concentrate to Japan. Besides equipment required for the production of potash mentioned above, there are opportunities in Saskatchewan for open cast mining equipment both for the expanding lignite operations in the Estevan area and for a projected uranium mine in the north costing $50 million, plans for which have now reached an advanced stage. There are also plans for an important iron ore and pellet project in Saskatchewan which would cost $60 million.

British manufacturers have also been successful in selling equipment and installations for the generation and transmission of electric power. The Manitoba Hydro Corporation are engaged in a massive scheme on the Nelson River north of Winnipeg which will more than double the Province's hydro electric capacity. Demand for electricity is increasing by about 7 per cent every year and there are prospects for the sale of electric power to other Provinces and the United States. Plans have been drawn up for building further dams and generating stations on the river as required over the next 20 years.

There are also opportunities for the sale of certain types of agricultural equipment but British manufacturers wanting to introduce new items must be prepared to arrange on the spot demonstrations.

Hospitals and other institutional bodies, such as universities and technical trade schools, are well disposed towards the purchase of British goods and present a worthwhile market for specialty products. Over the past few years there has been evidence of renewed interest in the purchase of sophisticated technical equipment from Britain, and given reliable local sales and servicing facilities, British firms could well increase their business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Selling arrangements in the Prairie Provinces

Overseas manufacturers have different arrangements for selling their goods in the Prairie Provinces. Many sell through agents or distributors located in Toronto or Montreal because they believe that it is simpler to centralise their representation in Canada. Where such agents or distributors have branches or sub-agents located in the Prairies, they can undoubtedly act efficiently. It sometimes happens, however, that such agents or distributors attempt to cover the Prairie Provinces themselves but their efforts in this area can have only limited effectiveness given the enormous distances involved. If such an agent or distributor is unable to demonstrate that he has efficient selling arrangements in the Prairie Provinces then British manufacturers are likely to do better if they appoint a separate agent or distributor to cover the area. Many British firms appoint an agent or distributor located in Winnipeg to cover the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as the north-western part of Ontario (a total market of about 2,250,000 people) and sometimes such an agent also covers Alberta.

Many consumer goods are purchased by the retail organisations through buying houses located in London and details of these are available from the DTI in London.

The public utilities such as the provincial and municipal power companies normally buy only through public calls for tenders. They are prepared to buy from abroad where there is some advantage in doing so but in the case of mechanical goods they expect the suppliers to maintain arrangements for efficient servicing of the equipment and this is obviously taken into account when adjudicating contracts. Attention is drawn to the booklet "Selling to Public Authorities in Canada" which is also available from the DTI in London.

How to ship to the Prairies

Manitoba and Saskatchewan are located at least 1,500 miles from the Atlantic coast and there are several routes by which goods can be sent there from the United Kingdom—depending in some cases on the kind of goods involved. Until recently the normal method of shipment was to Montreal (or Halifax or St. John in the winter (with onward delivery by one of the two railways. Recently, however, three shipping lines have introduced container services from Britain to Canada and many exporters are now using this system to have their goods delivered by container all the way to Winnipeg, Regina, or Saskatoon. Many goods—especially consumer goods and spare parts—are sent by air direct from Britain to Winnipeg. In addition there is a shipping service that operates from July to September from Newcastle direct to the Port of Churchill on Hudson Bay. Many exporters find that they can ship their goods more cheaply to

TRADING WITH CANADA

continued

Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan by this route—provided, of course, that the timing of the shipment is appropriate.

In summary, therefore, it can be said that the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan represent a regional market of Canada that deserves closer attention from British manufacturers than it is getting at present. Though admittedly smaller, and perhaps a more difficult market to break into than Eastern Canada, it is nevertheless too lucrative a sales area to be left to our competitors. British firms wishing to expand their existing coverage of Canada, or to test their products here for the first time, would do well to remember the Prairie Provinces when planning their sales campaign.

EXPORTING TO CANADA

PREVIOUS articles in this series have appeared in the following issues of *Trade and Industry*.

Exporting to Canada, a new period of growth, July 22.
British Colombia—a market on the grand scale—July 29.
Alberta—a booming economy—August 5.

EIS—a tailor-made service for clothing exporters

THE United Kingdom has a long-standing reputation for quality clothing—especially in the more traditional tailoring and knitwear lines. This reputation has been joined in recent years by the 'swinging London' fashion image. Both are contributing to a healthy and growing export order book for British clothing, as figures for recent years show.

1968	1969	1970
£83,705,000	£107,510,000	£119,246,000

DTI's computer-based Export Intelligence Service is playing its part in this export success. EIS is designed to provide the British clothing industry with a sophisticated monitor on both world markets and finance. Information on export opportunities (much of it exclusive to the service) is reported daily to DTI's Export House in London by commercial staff at 220 British Embassies, High Commissions, and consular posts throughout the world. And EIS's computer based service is geared to ensure that this information reaches its subscribers by first class mail within 48 hours of its receipt. For only £25 a subscriber to EIS gets 500 items of export market information tailored to his needs; this means that five new pence spent on one item could lead him to the chance of export business worth infinitely more. The 500 items can be supplied over any period of time, and the subscription is not due for renewal until they have all been received.

In June 1971, British Commercial Officers overseas in 30 different countries sent 135 specific export opportunities to the DTI's computer based Export Intelligence Service; these covered a very wide range of clothing for men, women and children with more specialised items such as protective clothing, military uniforms, swimwear and rainwear. Most of the enquiries came from Germany, Netherlands, Finland, Italy, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland, and this emphasis on Western Europe is reflected in the 1970 export figures which show that this sector took the lion's share of our clothing exports with North America as the runner-up.

In addition to the categories of information already mentioned, EIS provides market reports, shorter market pointers to new trade opportunities, information about overseas buyers visiting the United Kingdom, opportunities for co-operation with overseas manufacturers (shared production or licensing of know-how, designs, trade marks, etc.) details of tariff and import licence changes in overseas countries, international aid and loan agreements and trade agreements, advance notification of overseas trade fairs, British Weeks, etc. and quarterly reports on the latest economic and trading situation in over 100 countries.

For full details of EIS contact the nearest DTI Regional Office. DTI's Office in Scotland or Wales, or Export Data Branch at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex DTI EXPORT LDN).

Mr. Corfield announces decision to proceed to completion on RB-211

THE following statement on the decision to proceed to completion with the Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine was made in Parliament on August 4 by Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace.

'In my statement to the House on May 10 about the RB 211 (*Hansard* Cols. 32/33) I reported that the US Administration were seeking authority from the US Congress to guarantee up to $250 million of additional credits for Lockheed. The House will recall that, because of the heavy commitment which we were prepared to undertake on the engine, we wished to be satisfied that the aircraft project itself could be completed. The United States Congress has passed legislation which would permit the granting of US Government guarantees on further loans to Lockheed.

'I am awaiting notification from the US Administration that it is prepared to give guarantees for the benefit of Lockheed in an amount of up to $250 million, which amount the US Administration considers sufficient to carry out the TriStar project. I am also awaiting from Lockheed confirmation of the orders for the aircraft from existing airline customers.

'Provided the notification is received as expected from the US Administration and from Lockheed, I am happy to say that the RB-211 programme will proceed and that some 30,000 or more workers at Rolls-Royce and in the company's supplier firms can now expect to continue work on this major engine programme.'

The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd. have asked HM Government to agree to an extension of the date by which certain conditions laid down in their RB-211 contract have to be met if that contract is to take effect. The request is for an extension from August 8 until August 24. This is to enable them to negotiate the final terms of the contracts with the airline customers for the TriStar, and for Lockheeds to complete other necessary steps with their banks.

The US Administration has also informed HM Government that it will not be able by August 8 to set up the Loan Board as required by the legislation recently passed by Congress: the Administration will not therefore be able to complete by August 8 all the steps necessary to provide the notification, called for under the contract, that US Government is prepared to give guarantees of loans of $250 million to Lockheed.

HM Government have agreed to an extension from August 8 to August 24.

Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971

THE Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act, which received the Royal Assent on July 27, 1971, was published on August 4. It provides for the safety, health and welfare of persons on offshore drilling installations, and for the safety of such installations and the operations carried out on or near them.

The Act will apply to all fixed and moveable oil and gas drilling and production platforms and any other mineral working installations used offshore in waters around the United Kingdom, including the UK Continental Shelf.

Provisions include the registration of installations and their certification as fit for use; the appointment of installation managers in charge of safety on board; statutory safety regulations, statutory inspections, the reporting of accidents, inquiries into casualties, the registration of deaths; the application of the existing law of the UK, and other necessary legal provisions.

The Act implements the central recommendation of the Tribunal of Inquiry into the loss of the 'Sea Gem' (Cmnd. 3409) that a statutory code of safe practice, supported by credible sanctions, should be applicable to structures on the UK Continental Shelf. At present, operators are required—as a con-

dition of their licences—to comply with the non-statutory Institute of Petroleum 'Code of Safe Practice for Drilling, Production and Pipeline Operations in Marine Areas'. As soon as regulations have been made under the new Act they will be required to comply with the new statutory provisions.

Summary of Act

The Act requires the Secretary of State to consult with organisations representative of persons who will be affected by the regulations. It is intended to start these consultations as quickly as possible, and to have the first regulations complete and published within six months (i.e. early in 1972).

Section 1 defines the offshore areas, the type of activities and the installations to which the Act applies.

Section 2 provides for the making of regulations as to registration of offshore installations.

Section 3 permits the Secretary of State to make regulations laying down requirements for certification of installations as fit for use. Responsible parties will have a duty to ensure that the regulations are complied with.

Section 4 requires the appointment of persons (known as 'installation managers') in charge of installations.

Section 5 describes the responsibilities and powers of installation managers, who must not allow their installations to be placed at hazard and may take special action in an emergency. Responsibility and authority of installation managers relate only to safety, health and welfare matters.

Section 6 provides that regulations may be made for the safety, health and welfare of persons on installations and for the safety of installations and the prevention of accidents on or near them. Matters which may be the subject of these regulations are described in the Schedule to the Act. Inspectors are to be appointed to enforce the requirements.

Section 7 requires advance consultation with representative organisations before regulations are made, and deals with the general content of regulations. Installations which are registered vessels may be dealt with differently from those that are not, and the provisions are to apply to installations when they are in transit as well as when they are on site.

Sections 8-11 deal with jurisdictional matters, proceedings for offences, prosecutions, and civil liability for breach of statutory duty and **Section 14** provides for the legislation to come into effect on an appointed day or days.

New credit facilities for shipbuilding

THE Government is to introduce legislation to enable shipbuilding credit guarantees to continue to be given after the Shipbuilding Industry Board ceases to exist at the end of this year, and the present limit of £700 million is to be raised to £1,000 million.

Answering a question Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said:

'The Government recognise the importance to the UK Shipbuilding Industry of the fixed rate credit facilities for orders placed by UK shipowners in UK yards. The present credit scheme is administered by the Department of Trade and Industry but at present under Section 7 of the Shipbuilding Industry Act 1967, before a guarantee can be given a recommendation has to be made by the Shipbuilding Industry Board.

'Following the advice of the Geddes Report a recommendation by the SIB is conditional upon confirmation that the shipbuilder either has undertaken or is undertaking a reorganisation scheme. The SIB ceases to exist at the end of the year and the Geddes condition would then no longer be operable.

'The Government therefore intend to introduce legislation to enable shipbuilding credit guarantees to continue to be given after the end of this year, without any requirement for a recommendation by the SIB. The present limit of £700 million will be increased to £1,000 million. Taking into account repayments revolving within the Scheme the new limit should be sufficient to cover all home orders placed within the next five years. Arrangements for provision of the additional finance are being discussed with the Banks.'

Organising gas supply on a national scale

A SINGLE statutory authority is to be created for the gas industry, the Minister for Industry, Sir John Eden, told Parliament on August 5.

'The present statutory organisation of the gas industry was established in 1948 and has remained virtually unchanged ever since. In recent years, as a result of the successful exploitation of the discoveries of natural gas in the North Sea, there has been a fundamental alteration in the nature of the industry. The local manufacture of gas from coal and oil is rapidly declining and natural gas already accounts for the bulk of gas used in this country. The supply of gas has now to be organised on a national scale.

'This information needs to be reflected in a new organisational structure for the industry involving increased central direction combined with the maximum possible management flexibility. I have therefore decided that there should be a single statutory authority for the industry. Legislation is to be introduced to establish, I hope early in 1973, a British Gas Corporation combining the responsibilities of the Gas Council and the Area Boards. The Corporation will have primary responsibility for determining the internal management structure of the industry, and for the appropriate devolution of functions to local managements. It will have the duty of reviewing its organisation from time to time, and reports of the reviews will be laid before Parliament.

Scottish and Welsh units

'At the same time, I am anxious that there should continue to be Scottish and Welsh administrative units of the industry, and the Corporation will be required to provide for them. In making appointments to the Corporation, I shall also have regard to the advisability of including members familiar with regional requirements and circumstances. There will also be provision for the continuation of local consumer consultative machinery, and in addition a National Gas Consultative Council will be established. As is usual with reorganisations such as this, the Bill will provide for compensation to be payable to Board members and employees who are adversely affected by the reorganisation.

'The period until the new Corporation has assumed full responsibility will inevitably be difficult and one of some uncertainty for those who work in the industry, particularly the members and staff of Area Boards. But in view of the fine record of service which has characterised this industry at all levels, I have no doubt that those concerned will do their utmost to keep the industry working smoothly during the transitional period.

'Over the last 20 years the Area Boards have made a great contribution to the development of the gas industry. I would like to pay tribute to all who have served on them, especially for the way in which latterly they have co-operated with the Gas Council in planning and executing the change to natural gas. But now we must look to the future and devise a structure which will best meet the needs of the industry in the years ahead. Given the nature of the technological advances which are being made, I am sure that the creation of a single statutory authority will enable the industry to make the most of its opportunities while serving the interests of its customers.

'After 12 years as chairman of the Gas Council, Sir Henry Jones, who has made such an outstanding contribution to the industry, will be retiring at the end of this year. He will be succeeded by the present deputy chairman, Mr. Arthur Hetherington. Mr. Denis Rooke, now member for Production and Supplies, will become the new deputy chairman.'

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*, last published on May 26.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
June 30, 1971		
1,167,026	" "	Coloured colloid materials
1,194,334	" "	Developing direct-positive silver halide photographic materials
1,197,306	" "	Developing photographic silver halide materials
July 7, 1971		
865,826	Gaskell & Chambers Ltd.	Liquids dispensing apparatus
1,065,641	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Devices for tensioning haulage chains
1,091,909	Submarine Cables Ltd.	Locating device for repeatered cables
1,106,143	Per Wolf and Henning Kaaber and Ole. Bendt Rasmussen	Expandable thermoplastic polymeric particles
1,126,437	International Standard Electric Corporation	Network to determine an available route through a switching network
1,127,340	Solvay & Cie	Plastics Compositions based on chlorinated polyvinyl chloride
July 8, 1971		
1,046,753	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Non-linear networks
1,148,218	North American Rockwell Corp.	Method of farming knitted fabric
1,048,517	International Standard Electric Corporation	Waterproof telephone sub set
1,100,357	International Standard Electric Corporation	Analogue-to-digital multiplex coder
1,110,733	International Standard Electric Corporation	Telecommunication exchange line identification systems
1,111,470	International Standard Electric Corporation	Automatic telecommunication exchange
1,127,220	International Standard Electric Corporation	Input interference arrangement from analog functions to a digital computer
1,134,371	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement for simultaneous signalling in both transmission directions between two terminal stations in telecommunication systems
1,138,259	International Standard Electric Corporation	Multi frequency code signalling method
1,162,764	International Standard Electric Corporation	Analogue-to-digital multiplex coder
July 9, 1971		
1,154,385	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Improved photographic developing combinations
1,199,570	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Method of incorporating photographic ingredients into hydrophilic
1,212,602	Glaverbel	Vitreous and vitro-crystaline materials
1,212,881	"	Process for modifying glass and other materials
1,215,624	"	Process for modifying glass and other materials
1,216,273	"	Preparation of vitreous and vitro-crystalline products
1,216,931	"	Process for modifying glass and other materials
1,217,660	"	Process for modifying glass and vitro-crystalline material
1,218,093	"	Process for modifying glass and other bodies
1,218,403	"	Process and apparatus for use in modifying glass and other materials
1,219,161	"	Vitreous and vitro-crystalline laminates
1,220,292	"	Process for tempering vitreous and vitro-crystalline bodies
July 14, 1971		
896,755	Union Siderugique et Industrielle	Centrifugal moulding machine for the manufacture of cement pipes and the like
1,032,779	United States Atomic Energy Commission	Method of preparing uranium dioxide fuel compacts
1,094,400	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Television system and method
1,069,278	International Standard Electric Corporation	Conveyor for conveying flat boards, such as printed circuit plates and the like
1,159,854	International Standard Electric Corporation	Analogue-to-digital converter for wide band signals
1,110,353	Ethylene-Plastique S.A.	Chlorinated polymer and production thereof
1,127,190	Eustace Trevor Hunt	Lawn mower rake attachment
1,147,237	Eustace Trevor Hunt	Garden incinerators
1,143,564	Creed & Company Ltd.	Selective printing mechanism
1,217,461	Creed & Company Ltd.	Magnetic selecting device for printing mechanisms

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

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40 King Street West, Manchester M3 2NX	Telephone: 832 6411	Telex: 667659

AWRE to be transferred to Ministry of Defence

THE Atomic Weapons Research Establishment is to become part of the Ministry of Defence, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, told Parliament on August 5.

'The Raynor Report on "Government Organisation for Defence Procurement and Civil Aerospace" (published in Cmnd 4641 in April) recommended that responsibility for the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment should be transferred from the UK Atomic Energy Authority to the Ministry of Defence', said Mr. Davies.

'The White Paper announced that the Government would examine, in consultation with the Authority, how best AWRE's functions could be rationalised with those of the other defence Research Establishments. The Government have consulted the representatives of both the management and the staff of the Authority and have decided that the substantial rationalisation required can be effected only if the AWRE and the other establishments concerned are brought under the same management. Subject to the passage of the necessary legislation the AWRE will therefore be transferred to the Ministry of Defence.

'The future arrangements for the civil work now done in the Establishment will be discussed with the Atomic Energy Authority: the continuity of the civil nuclear work and in particular that of the important work on the fast breeder reactor will be ensured.

'The Government intend to introduce a Bill in the next Session, so that the transfer can be implemented in the summer of 1972. The Secretary of State for Defence will take the lead in preparing and handling the legislation, and dealing with all questions that relate to the actual transfer. I and the Minister for Aerospace will of course continue to deal with matters affecting the rest of the Authority.

'During the next few months the Ministry of Defence will consult the AEA and the appropriate staff and Trades Union representatives about the terms and conditions on which staff will be transferred. Some adjustments will probably be inescapable. But the general aim will be that the terms and conditions taken as a whole shall be no less favourable than those provided for in existing contracts.

'I realise that successive changes have been unsettling for the staff of the Authority. I cannot rule out the possibility of further change at some time—the Government is considering how best the electricity supply industry and the nuclear industry could be more closely involved in reactor research and development. But if a change in the Authority's statutory functions and organisation should be decided on, resulting in further transfers of Authority staff into some new structure, such transfers would be on a comparable basis to that for staff transferred to British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. and the Ministry of Defence. Meanwhile, although some continuing reduction in Authority staff is envisaged, the Government foresees the need for a substantial long term programme of important civil R & D work.

First tenant for new Sunderland Estate

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that Alto Engineering Ltd. are to occupy one of a block of terrace units built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the new Pennywell Estate, Sunderland.

The company is newly-formed and the premises will be used initially for metal fabrication and machining. The company are taking immediate occupation of the factory and hope to be in production by September. When full output is reached they expect to be employing 22 people, almost exclusively men.

This is the first unit to be occupied on this new estate and is one of a block of four terrace units (each about 3,000 sq. ft.) which are specially designed for the smaller manufacturer or those just setting up in business. Other factories which have been built here include two 15,000 sq. ft. advance factories and a 25,000 sq. ft. Engineering type advance factory with 25 ft. headroom and facilities for overhead cranage.

Livingston and Glenrothes to be SDAs

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREA benefits will be immediately available in both Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns, announced Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade in the House of Commons on August 3.

Mr. Grant said: 'The House will recall that following the creation of the new West Central Scotland SDA in February it was announced that consideration would be given to making SDA incentives available in Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns provided that they could make a really early and substantial contribution towards solving the problems of the new SDA in West Central Scotland.

'Since then discussions have been held by my Department and the Scottish Office with the Development Corporations in the light of which it has now been decided to make SDA benefits available in both Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns, subject to certain conditions. These are that each town will take 50 per cent of its new population intake in the next twelve months from within the West Central Scotland SDA and 80 per cent in each of the following years. These conditions are acceptable to the New Town Development Corporations who fully understand that should the targets not be met, SDA status will be withdrawn from them.'

Background notes

In the Special Development Areas only, the following incentives are available under the Local Employment Acts in addition to the normal Development Area incentives. For new undertakings providing employment and being set up for the first time;

i. Operational grants under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act 1960, at a rate of 30 per cent of eligible wage and salary costs during the first three years of operation, subject to a limit in cases where the employment to be provided does not justify a grant of the full amount.
ii. Rent-free periods of up to five years in Development Corporation and DTI factories (as compared with two years elsewhere in the assisted areas).

Development Area incentives are also available for industry throughout the Special Development Areas. These are:

i. Capital expenditure on new machinery and plant (other than road vehicles) for use in manufacturing and service industries will qualify for free depreciation.
ii. Capital expenditure incurred on the construction of industrial buildings qualifies for an initial allowance of 40 per cent. The corresponding initial allowance elsewhere in Britain is temporarily 30 per cent, reverting to 15 per cent after April 5, 1972.
iii. Subject to the provision of sufficient employment, and where necessary to a favourable recommendation from the Local Employment Act Financial Advisory Committee, the following assistance is available under the Local Employment Acts.
    a. Department of Trade and Industry factories may be provided for rent or sale and eligible projects new to the area may qualify for rent-free periods.
    b. Building grants are available at the rate of 35 per cent and at 45 per cent for new undertakings being set up for the first time in circumstances which justify the giving of special assistance.
    c. Loans on favourable terms are available under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act 1960 on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.
    d. Removal grants are also available under Section 4 of the 1960 Act towards certain expenses incurred in transferring an undertaking to a Development Area.
    e. Assistance is available towards the costs of transferring and housing keyworkers, when new projects are set up in development areas.
iv. Grants and other assistance towards training are available from the Department of Employment. Assistance is also available from the Industrial Training Boards.
v. Regional Employment Premium will continue to be payable in the Development Areas until September 1974.

Annual review of temporary exemptions from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that they are now reviewing all temporary exemptions from import duty (mainly chemicals) that are due to expire at the end of 1971. These exemptions, most of which are chemicals, were granted by the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) Orders specified below:

Order	Statutory Instrument
No. 11	1970 No. 1819
No. 2	1971 No. 273
No. 4	1971 No. 667
No. 5	1971 No. 1012

Further exemptions are also expected to be made in subsequent Orders in 1971.

A list of the goods already temporarily exempted from import duty appears on pages 460 to 487 of HM Customs and Excise Tariff. Copies of the relevant Statutory Instruments and the Tariff can be obtained from HM Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

If the UK joins the European Economic Communities, the tariff effectively applied on January 1, 1972, is likely to constitute the rate from which tariff changes will be made during the transitional period until the UK tariff is aligned with the CET and the enlarged Common Market is achieved.

Where the rate of duty effectively applied on the January 1, 1972, base date is zero by virtue of a UK Temporary Exemption Order it may be assumed that the duties *after accession*, will

a. remain at nil throughout the whole of the transitional period on imports from the enlarged EEC of the items concerned; and
b. be progressively aligned from the nil base rate to the full Common Customs Tariff of the EEC on imports of those items from those third countries which have no special arrangements with the enlarged Community.

Accordingly it will be necessary this year to take account of special factors which will be relevant in the event of UK accession to the EEC and as far as possible pay due regard to the prospective supply and demand position throughout the five years between the likely accession date at the beginning of 1973 and the end of the transition period.

Against this background the Department propose (except in the case of the chemicals listed in the Schedule below for which it has already been decided to restore the duties on January 1, 1972), to recommend that the temporary exemptions expiring on December 31, 1971, should be continued for a further period of 12 months, that is until December 31, 1972, or such shorter period as may be warranted. This will also have the effect of determining the treatment of these items during the transition period as indicated above. The Department will, however, be prepared to consider restoration of the duties on January 1, 1972, if:

i. requests are received from United Kingdom manufacturers or from United Kingdom agents of Commonwealth producers seeking reimposition of the import duty because they have firm plans to meet a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand before or during the transition period, or
ii. the persons who applied for exemptions notify the Department not later than September 22, 1971, that they do not wish the exemptions to be continued.

Any producer wishing to propose the restoration of a duty should provide the following information:

a. The date when production is expected to become available.
b. The present stage of development of the project (eg plant in course of erection; decision taken to instal plant but no work actually started; fully detailed plans in existence and decision expected to be taken on whether or not to proceed in . . . . . months).
c. The expected output of the plant.
d. Estimated total UK demand.

Any proposals for restoration of duties will subsequently be published in *Trade and Industry* so that users of the goods concerned may have the opportunity to put their views to the Department. If they wish to do so they will be required to provide the following information:

i. Imports to date in 1971 and estimated imports for the rest of the year.
ii. Estimated imports in each of the next three years.
iii. The country or countries from which the imported goods are consigned—giving proportions from each country.
vi. Any alternative sources of supply.

Requests from producers for restoration of the tariff on January 1, 1972, should be made to Tariff Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London SW1 (Telephone 01-222 7877 Extn. 2515 (chemicals) or 3576 (non-chemicals)) not later than September 22, 1971.

SCHEDULE
CHEMICALS ON WHICH DUTY WILL BE RESTORED ON JANUARY 1, 1972

(These are the items for which it appears from the review advertised in *Trade and Industry* on May 12, 1971, that there is no longer any significant UK user interest in imports.)

Tariff heading	Description
15.17	Residues containing not less than 5 per cent by weight and not more than 60 per cent by weight of tocopherols
28.15	*tetra*Phosphorus heptasulphide
28.28	Beryllium hydroxide
28.30	Beryllium chloride
28.32	Calcium chloride
28.38	Beryllium sulphate
28.49	Pyruvic acid enol phosphate, barium silver salt
28.51	Lithium sulphate, of which the lithium is in the form of a stable isotope either of atomic weight 6 or of atomic weight 7, of a value not less than £1 per gramme
	*di*Sodium tetraborate, of which the boron is in the form of a stable isotope either of atomic weight 10 or of atomic weight 11, of a value not less than £1 per gramme
28.52	Compounds of uranium depleted in uranium-235, the following:
	Uranium hexafluoride
	Uranium tetrafluoride
29.01	1,2-Benzofluorene
	2,3-Benzofluorene
	1,2:3,4-Dibenzanthracene
	2,3-Dimethylnaphthalene
	2,6-Dimethylnaphthalene
	2,7-Dimethylnaphthalene
	n-Docos-1-ene
	n-Eicos-1-ene
	Naphthacene
	Picene
	m-Terphenyl
	n-Tetracosane
	4,5,9,10-Tetrahydropyrene (I.U.P.A.C. numbering)
	Tricyclo[5,2,1,$0^{2,6}$]decane
29.02	Benzotrifluoride
	4-Bromobenzotrifluoride
	2-Bromobut-1-ene
	4-Bromo-*n*-heptane
	2-Bromo-*n*-hexane
	3-Bromo-*n*-hexane
	2-Bromomesitylene
	2-Bromopropene
	Bromotrifluoroethylene
	2-Chlorobenzotrifluoride
	1-(Chloromethyl)naphthalene
	2-Chloro-*p*-xylene
	1,2-Dibromo-2-methylpropane
	1,1-Dibromoprop-1-ene
	1,2-Dibromotetrafluoroethane
	2,6-Dichlorobenzylidene chloride
	1,4-Dichlorobutane
	1,1-Dichloro-2,2-di-(4-chlorophenyl)ethane
	1,1-Dichloro-2,2-di-(4-ethylphenyl)ethane
	2,3-Dichlorohexafluorobut-2-ene
	1,2-Dichlorohexafluorocyclopentene
	1,1-Dichloroprop-1-ene
	1,3-Dichloropropene
	3,4-Dichlorotoluene
	2,5-Dichloro-*p*-xylene
	1,1-Difluoroethylene
	4-Fluorobenzitrifluoride
	2-Fluoronaphthalene
	Heptafluoro-1-iodopropane
	Hexachlorobuta-1,3-diene
	3-Methylbenzyl bromide
	4-Methylbenzyl bromide
	1,2,2,3-Tetrachloropropane
	2,3,5,6-Tetrachloro-*p*-xylene
	1,2,3-Tribromo-2-methylpropane
29.03	1,5-Dinitronaphthalene
	Ethanesulphonyl chloride
	1-Ethyl-2-nitrobenzene

Tariff heading	Description
	1-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzene
	2-Nitrobiphenyl
	4-Nitrobiphenyl
	3-Nitro-*o*-xylene
	2-Nitro-*p*-xylene
	Sodium 2-bromoethanesulphonate
	Sodium dibunate
	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene
29.04	3-Bromopropan-1-ol
	But-3-en-2-ol
	Butylchloral hydrate
	But-3-yn-1-ol
	4-Chlorobutan-1-ol
	1,6-Dibromo-1,6-dideoxymannitol
	2,4-Dimethylnonan-4-ol
	2,4-Dimethylpentan-1-ol
	2-Ethylbutan-1-ol
	2-Ethyl-4-methylpentan-1-ol
	Glyoxal sodium bisulphite
	n-Hept-1-en-4-ol
	n-Hexane-2,5-diol
	7-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethyloctanal sodium bisulphite
	Methallyl alcohol
	6-Methylhept-5-en-2-ol
	Pentane-1,5-diol
	2,4,7,9-Tetramethyldeo-5-yne-4,7-diol
	2,2,4-Trimethylpentan-1-ol
29.05	Dicyclopropylmethanol
	Ethynodiol
	4,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[4,1,0]hept-4-en-3-ylmethanol
29.06	2-Benzylphenol
	2,3-Di-(3,4-dihydroxybenzyl)-*n*-butane
	2,2′-Dihydroxybiphenyl
	Di-(1-methylbutyl)phenol, mixed isomers
	2,6-Di*iso*propylphenol
	Indan-5-ol
29.07	Chloro-5-*iso*propyl-*m*-cresol (—OH at 1), mixed isomers
	2,2-Di-(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane
	2-Trifluoromethylphenol
	4-Trifluoromethylphenol
29.08	Allyl ethyl ether
	1-(2-Benzylphenoxy)propan-2-ol
	n-Butyl vinyl ether
	1,1-Di*tert*butylperoxy-3,3,5-trimethylcyclo-hexane
	2,4-Dichlorophenyl 4-nitrophenyl ether
	2,2-Di-(4,4-di*tert*butylperoxycyclohexyl)propane
	1,2-Diethoxyethane
	Di-*n*-hexyl ether
	2-[2,2-Di-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl)-*n*-butoxy]-ethanol
	2,4-Dinitrophenetole
	Di-(3-phenoxyphenyl)ether
	Di-(2,3,3,3-tetrachloropropyl) ether
	Ethoxyacetylene
	13β-Ethyl-17α-ethynyl-3-methoxygona-2,5(10)-dien-17β-ol
	2-*n*-Hexyloxyethanol
	p-Menthanyl hydroperoxide
	4-Methoxy-4-methylpentan-2-ol
	4-Nitroanisole
	4-Nitrophenetole
	*Iso*Pentyl 2-phenylethyl ether
	1,1,1-Trichlorodi-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane
	1,2,3-Tri-(2-hydroxyethoxy)propane
29.09	1-Bromo-2,3-epoxypropane
	n-Butyl glycidyl ether
	Dicyclopentadiene dioxide
29.10	8-*tert*Butyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4,5]decane
	1,1-Diethoxy-*n*-hex-2-ene
	1,3-Dioxolan containing not more than 0.02 per cent by weight of water
	1-Ethoxy-1,3,3-trimethoxypropane
	Methyl α-D-xyloside
	Methyl β-D-xyloside
	Penthrichloral
29.11	β-8′-Apocarotenal
	4-*tert*Butylbenzaldehyde
	3,7-Dimethylnona-2,6-dienal
	Glycidaldehyde
	Methacrylaldehyde
	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-Octahydro-8,8-dimethyl-2-naphthaldehyde
	m-Tolualdehyde
29.12	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzaldehyde
	3,4-Dichlorobenzaldehyde
	2,4-Dinitrobenzaldehyde
29.13	4-Acetyl-3,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[4,1,0]hept-2-ene
	p-Bromo-*n*-valcrophenone
	n-Butyrophenone
	p-Chloro-*n*-butyrophenone
	Cycloheptadecanone
	Cyclohexane-1,3-dione
	4-*n*-Decyloxy-2-hydroxybenzophenone
	Dibenzo[*a*,*i*]pyrene-5,8-dione
	2,5-Dichloro-*p*-benzoquinone
	3,3:20,20-Di(ethylenedioxy)-17α-hydroxypregn-5-en-11-one
	2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone
	5,11α-Dihydroxy-6β-methyl-5α-pregnano-3,20-dione
	11β,21-Dihydroxypregna-1,4,17(20)-trien-3-one
	11β,17α-Dihydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
	3β,17α-Dihydroxypregn-5-en-20-one
	4,4-Dimethoxybutan-2-one
	6,10-Dimethylundeca-5,9-dien-2-one
	1,1-Diphenylacetone
	13β-Ethyl-3-methoxygona-2,5(10)-diene-17-one
	6α-Fluoro-21-hydroxy-16α,17α-*iso*propylidenedioxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
	2-*n*-Hexylidenecyclopentanone
	17α-Hydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione
	4-Hydroxypropiophenone
	4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-methylbutan-2-one
	p-Methyl-*n*-butyrophenone
	4-Methyl-4-*p*-tolylpentan-2-one
	n-Nonan-2-one
	3-Oxodinorchol-4-en-22-al
	4-*tert*Pentylcyclohexanone
	Pyruvaldehyde
	Tetramethylcyclobutane-1,3-dione
	2,5-Toluquinone, having a melting point of not less than 67.0° centigrade
	14α,17α,21-Trihydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
	n-Valcrophenone
	Zerumbone
29.14	Allethrin
	Allyl trifuoroacetate
	Arachidic acid
	4β-Bromo-17α,21-dihydroxy-5β-pregnane-3,11,20-trione 21-acetate
	Butane-1,4-diol dimethacrylate
	Calcium sorbate
	3-(2-Chloroethoxy)-9α-fluoro-11β, 21-dihydroxy-20-oxo-16α,17α-*iso*propylidene-dioxypregna-3,5-diene-6-carbaldehyde 21-acetate
	2-Chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid
	Citronellyl 3-methylcrotonate
	Cyclopent-2-enyl cyclohexylacetate
	Cyclopropanecarboxyl chloride
	*tert*Decanoic acid, mixed isomers
	17α,21-Dihydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione 21-acetate
	3β,17α-Dihydroxypregn-5-en-20-one 3-acetate
	3β,11α-Dihydroxy-5α-pregn-16-en-20-one diacetate
	(—)-3,7-Dimethyloct-6-enyl acetate
	cis-3,3-(2,2-Dimethyltrimethylenedioxy)-6β-methyl-5α-pregn-17(20)-ene-5,11β,21-triol 21-acetate
	2,5-Dinitrobenzoic acid
	Ethyl β-8′-apocarotenoate
	Ethyl fluoroacetate
	Geranyl 5,9,13-trimethyltetradeca-4,8,12-trienoate
	Glycerol 1,3-diproprionate
	n-Hept-2-enoic acid
	n-Hex-3-enoic acid
	Methyl 2-chloro-3-(4-chlorophenyl)propionate
	3-(4-Methylcylohex-3-enyl)but-3-enyl acetate
	Methyl cyclopropanecarboxylate
	3-Methyl-*n*-valeric acid
	Methyl-*n*-valeric acid
	1-Naphthoic acid
	(±)-Nerolidyl acetate
	(±)-Nerolidyl *iso*butyrate
	(±)-Nerolidyl formate
	(±)-Nerolidyl propionate
	4-Nitrophenylacetic acid
	n-Non-3-enoic acid
	n-Non-2-ynoic acid
	Pentadecafluoro-*n*-octanoic acid
	Pentafluoropropionic acid
	Pent-4-enoic acid
	2-Phenyl-*n*-butyric acid
	2-Phenylethyl cinnamate
	1-Phenyl-2-salicyloylvinyl benzoate
	n-Propyl acrylate
	*iso*Propyl acrylate
	Sodium pentadecafluoro-*n*-octanoate
	m-Toluic acid (-COOH at 1)
	Tricyclo[5,2,1,0^{2,6}]dec-4-en-8-yl formate
	Trigol dimethacrylate
	3β,17α,21-Trihydroxypregn-5-en-20-one 21 acetate
	4,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[4,1,0]hept-4-en-3-ylmethyl acetate
	2,4,6-Trinitrobenzoic acid which yields not more than 0.1 per cent by weight of sulphated ash
	Vaccenic acid
29.15	Bicyclo[2,2,1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
	Biphenyl-2,2′-dicarboxylic acid
	Calcium malonate
	Cyclohexane-1,2-diacetic acid
	Di(tridecyl) sodium-sulphosuccinate, mixed isomers
	Hexafluoroglutaric acid
	Hexfluoroglutaryl chloride
	Hydroxydione sodium succinate
29.16	Acetone-1,3-dicarboxylic acid
	n-Butyl 4,4-di*tert*butylperoxyvalerate
	4-*n*-Butyryl-2,3-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	Calcium bromide lactobionate
	Calcium glucoheptonate, pyrogen free
	3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid
	3,4-Epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl 3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexane-carboxylate
	Ethyl diethoxyacetate
	Ethyl 2-hydroxy*iso*butyrate
	Ethyl 2-hydroxy-2-methylbutyrate
	Ethyl pyruvate
	2-(4-Hydroxybenzoyl) benzoic acid
	Lactobionic acid
	Manganese α-D-glucoheptonate
	2-Oxo-2,3:4,6-di*iso*propylidenegulonic acid
	Oxydiacetic acid
	3-Phenylsalicylic acid
	*iso*Propyl 4,4′-dichlorobenzilate
	*tri*Sodium (±)-*iso*citrate
	Sodium 2,5-dihydroxybenzoate
	Sodium 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoate
	Vanillic acid
29.19	Barium hydrogen 2-phosphoglycerate
	Calcium phytate
29.20	2-*sec*Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl *iso*propyl carbonate
29.21	1,3-Di-(4-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yloxy)-*n*-butane
	Di-(4,4,6-trimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yl) oxide
	Phenyl phosphorodichloridate

(*continued on next page*)

ANNUAL REVIEW OF TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS
continued

Tariff heading	Description
29.22	4-Aminobiphenyl
	6-Aminochrysene (I.U.P.A.C. numbering)
	2-Amino-4,4′-dinitrobiphenyl
	Benzphetamine hydrochloride
	2-Bromo-5-trifluoromethylaniline
	4-Bromo-2-trifluoromethylaniline
	4-Bromo-3-trifluoromethylaniline
	2-Chloro-*NN*-diethyl-4-nitroanilinium chloride zinc chloride
	N-3-Chloropropyldimethylammonium chloride, solid
	2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylaniline
	4-Chloro-3-trifluoromethylaniline
	Cyclopentamine 2-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoate
	(Cyclopropylmethyl)ammonium chloride
	1,7-Diaminoheptane
	2,6-Dibromoaniline
	2,4-Dichlorobenzylamine
	3,4-Dichlorobenzylamine
	1,4-Di(dimethylamino)butane
	3-Dimethylaminopropyne
	6,10-Dimethyl-2,6,10,14-tetra-azapentadecane
	Fencamfamin hydrochloride
	2-Fluoroaniline
	2-Fluoro-5-trifluoromethylaniline
	4-Fluoro-2-trifluoromethylaniline
	n-Heptylamine
	1-Methylheptylamine
	N-Methyl-1-methylprop-2-ynylamine
	N-Methyltaurine
	(—)-Prophylhexedrine hydrochloride
	Spermidine
	Spermidine trihydrochloride
	5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-1-naphthylamine
	1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-2-naphthylamine
	5 6,7,8-Tetrahydro-2-naphthylamine
	m-Tolidine di(hydrogen sulphate)
	Tolpropamine hydrochloride
	Triethylammonium 3β,17β-dihydroxyandrost-5-en-17α-ylpropiolate
	2-Trifluoromethylaniline
29.23	2-Amino-4,6-dichlorophenol
	1-Amino-3-diethylaminopropan-2-ol
	DL-2-Amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxypenyl)-2-methylpropionic acid
	2-Amino-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propan-1-ol hydrochloride
	5-Amino-1-naphthol
	3-Amino-2-naphthol
	4-Aminophenylacetic acid
	5-Aminosalicylic acid (-COOH at 1)
	Amylocaine hydrochloride
	(—)-2-Benzylaminopropan-1-ol
	(±)-2-Benzylaminopropan-1-ol
	Butacaine sulphate
	Calcium 3-aminopropionate
	Calcium 4-aminosalicylate (-COOH at 1)
	Chlophedianol
	Chlophedianol hydrochloride
	1,3-Diaminopropan-2-ol
	6,6′-Dichloro-*o*-dianisidine
	2,2-Diethoxyethylamine
	2-Diethylaminoethyl 4-amino-2-*n*-propoxybenzoate *mono*hydrochloride
	2-Diethylaminoethyl diphenylacetate hydrochloride
	3-Diethylaminopropan-1-ol
	2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)ethylammonium chloride
	N-2,2-Dimethoxyethylmethylamine
	1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-1-dimethylamino-4-phenylbutane hydrochloride
	β-Dimethylamino*iso*butyrophenone hydrochloride
	Embramine hydrochloride
	Ethylenediamine-*NN*′-diacetic acid
	Ethylenediamine-*NN*′-di-[α-(2-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid]
	DL-Homoserine
	1-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylaminoethanol hydrogen tartrate
	Isoetharine mesylate
	Levopropoxyphene napsylate
	DL-Lysine dihydrochloride
	L-Lysine ethyl ester dihydrochloride
	Lyxosamine
	Magnesium glutamate hydrobromide
	Mannomustine dihydrochloride
	Meclofenoxate hydrochloride
	Meteraminol hydrogen (+)-tartrate
	3-(3-Methylaminoprop-1-ynyl)-1,2:4,5-dibenzocycloheptadien-3-ol
	Potassium dimethylaminoacetate
	Proxymetacaine *mono*hydrochloride
	Trolinitrate phosphate
29.24	Carbenoxolone, dicholine salt
	Cetalkonium chloride
	1,3-Di(dimethylamino)propan-2-ol dimethiodide
	Oxyphenonium bromide
29.25	*N*-Acetyl-L-glutamine
	N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine
	N-(*n*-Butoxymethyl)acrylamide
	O-Carbamoyl-β-methylcholine chloride
	Carbiphene hydrochloride
	N-5-Chloro-2-(4-chloro-2-sulphophenoxy)-phenyl-*N*′-3,4-dichloro-phenylurea
	2-Chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate
	11a-Chloro-5-hydroxytetracycline 6,12-hemiacetal
	N-4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)phenyl-*N*′*N*′-dimethylurea
	N-(3-Chloro-*p*-tolyl)-2-methyl-*n*-valeramide
	Chlorphenesin carbamate
	N-Cyclo-octyl-*N*′*N*′-dimethylurea
	Cyclopropanecarboxyamide
	Diacrylamidomethane
	3′,4′-Dichloromethacrylanilide
	NN′-Di-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylphenyl)urea

Tariff heading	Description
	2-(2,5-Dihydroxybenzamido)ethanol
	NN′-Dimethyl-*NN*′-dinitrosoterephthalamide
	NN-Dimethyl-*N*′-3-trifluoromethylphenylurea
	NN′-Dimethylurea containing not more than 0.005 per cent by weight of iron calculated as Fe
	Di-(4-phenoxycarbonylaminophenyl)methane
	N-Glycyl-L-β-asparagine
	N-Glycyl-DL-β-asparagine
	1-Hydroxymethyl-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, solid
	Iodipamide, dimeglumine salt
	Mebutamate
	Metoclopramide dihydrochloride
	Metoclopramide *mono*hydrochloride
	Oxethazaine
	Sodium diatrizoate
	Styramate
	5,3′,4′-Trichlorosalicylanilide
	Vinbarbitone sodium
29.26	*N*°-Benzoyl-DL-arginine 2-naphthylamide hydrochloride
	Creatine
	1,2-Di-(1,3-dimethylbutylideneamino)ethane
	Di-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutylideneamino)ethyl]amine
	1-(Di-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutylideneamino)ethyl]-amino)-3-phenocypropan-2-ol
	N-(2-Ethylhexyl)bicyclo[2,2,1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxyimide
	4-Guanidinobutyric acid
	Phenformin *mono*hydrochloride
	NNN′*N*′-Tetramethylguanidine
29.27	*n*-Butyronitrile
	3-Chlorophenylacetonitrile
	Cyanocyclopropane
	3-Cyclohexylaminopropionitrile
	2,6-Dichlorobenzonitrile
	αα′-Dicyano-*o*-xylene
	αα′-Dicyano-*m*-xylene
	αα′-Dicyano-*p*-xylene
	4-Diethylaminobutyronitrile
	2-Dimethylamino-2,2-diphenyl-*n*-valeronitrile
	4-Di-*n*-propylaminobutyronitrile
	4-Di*iso*propylaminobutyronitrile
	Ethyl 2-cyano-3-ethoxyacrylate
	2-Ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate
	n-Hexanonitrile
	3-Hydroxypropionitrile
	2-Phenylpropionitrile
	Succinonitrile
	o-Tolunitrile
	o-Tolylacetonitrile
	p-Tolylacetonitrile
29.28	4-Anilinophenyldiazonium hydrogen sulphate
	3,4-Dimethyl-6-D-ribitylaminoazobenzene
	2,5,4′-Triethoxy-4-biphenylyldiazonium zinc chloride
29.29	*N*-(4-Bromophenyl)-*N*′-methoxy-*N*′-methylurea
	2-Chloro-4,6-cylylhydrazinium chloride
	Cyclopropanecarboxyhydrazide
	Desferrioxamine
	Desferrioxamine hydrochloride
	Di(dimethylglyoximato)diamminecobaltic nitrate
	Di-(17β-hydroxy-2α,17α-dimethyl-5α-androstan-3-ylidene)hydrazine
	N-Hydroxyphthalimide
	Pheniprazine *mono*hydrochloride
29.30	1-Chloro-3-*iso*cyanatobenzene
	1-Chloro-2-*iso*cyanatoethane
	1-*iso*Cyanato-4-fluorobenzene
	1-*iso*Cyanatopropane
	3-Cyano-5-dimethylamino-2-methyl-3-phenylhexane cyclamate
	1,4-Dichloro-2-*iso*cyanatobenzene
	4,4′-Di*iso*cyanato-3,3′-dimethoxybiphenyl
	4,4′-Di*iso*cyanato-3,3′-dimethylbiphenyl
	Tetra(dimethylamino)diboron
29.31	Ammonium phenylhydrazinodithioformate
	4-*tert*Butylbenzenethiol
	Calcium 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butyrate
	L-Cystathionine
	Cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride
	D-Cystine
	2,5-Dichlorophenylthiomethyl *OO*-diethyl phosphorodithioate
	Di-(2-cyanoethyl) sulphide
	2-Diethylaminoethanethiol hydrochloride
	Diethyl *S*-2-ethylthioethyl phosphorothioate
	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) 4,4′-thiodibutyrate
	OO-Dimethyl phthalimidomethyl phosphorodithioate
	Di-(4-nitrophenyl) disulphide
	D-Ethionine
	S-Ethyl di-*n*-propylthiocarbamate
	Ethylene-1,2-di-(*N*′*N*′-dimethylthiuram disulphide)
	Glutathione disulphide
	Glutathione, *mono*sodium salt
	N-Glycyl-DL-methionine
	2-Mercapto*iso*butyric acid
	2-Mercaptoethylammonium chloride
	2-Methoxyethylcarbamoylmethyl *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate
	Methylsulphonal
	Noxythiolin
	Pentachlorobenzenethiol
	Sulphonal
	Thioacetanilide
	Thiocarlide
	Thiomesterone
29.32	*o*-Arsanilic acid
	Cacodylic acid
	*di*Sodium methylarsonate
29.33	Methylmercury hydroxide
29.34	3-Chloropropyltrimethoxysilane
	Phenylphosphinic acid
29.35	Acetoguanamine

Tariff heading	Description
	2-Acetothienone
	2-Acetylbenzofuran
	3-Acetyl-2,4-dimethylpyrrole
	N-Acetylhistamine
	3-Acetylindole
	5-Acetylindoline
	3-Acetylpyridine
	4-Acetylpyridine
	N^{α}-Acetyl-DL-tryptophan
	Acridone
	Adenosine 5′-(tetrahydrogen triphosphate)
	Adenosine 5′-(tetrasodium triphosphate)
	Adenosine 5′-(trilithium pyrophosphate)
	S-Adenos-5′-yl-L-methionine iodide
	2-Allyloxypyridine
	2-Aminobenzothiazole-6-carboxylic acid
	N^{α}-4-Aminobutyryl-L-histidine sulphate
	5-Amino-4-chloro-2-phenylpyridazin-3-one
	5-Amino-1-di(dimethylamino)phosphinyl-3-phenyl-1,2,4-triazole
	2-(1-Aminoethyl)-3,4-di(hydroxymethyl)furan hydrochloride
	4-Amino-5-methoxymethyl-2-*n*-propylpyrimidine
	2-Amino-4-methylpyrimidine
	3-Amino-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone
	Aminopterin
	Ammonium hydrogen 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]-heptane-2,3-dicarboxylate
	*di*Ammonium 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylate
	8-Aza-adenine
	Azapetine dihydrogen phosphate
	Bamipine *mono*hydrochloride
	3,4-Benzacridine
	2-[2-(4-Benzhydrylpiperazin-1-yl)ethoxy]ethanol dihydrochloride
	2-[2-(4-Benzhydrylpiperazin-1-yl)ethoxy]ethanol-4,4′-methylenedi-(3-hydroxy-2-naphthoate)
	2-Benzhydrylpyridine
	3-Benzhydrylpyridine
	4-Benzhydrylpyridine
	Benziodarone
	6-Benzylaminopurine
	3-Benzyl-1-methyl-2-*n*-undecylimimidazollum bromide
	Biperiden
	4,4′-Biphenyldiyldi-(2,5-diphenyltetrazolium chloride)
	5-Bromo-3-*sec*butyl-6-methyluracil
	5-Bromoindole
	5-Bromoindole-3-aldehyde
	5-Bromo-6-methyl-3-*iso*propyluracil
	5-Bromouracil
	Buta'amine hydrochloride
	2-*n*-Butoxypyridine
	3-*tert*Butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil
	*tert*Butyl 5-methoxy-2-methylindol-3-ylacetate
	1-(Carboxymethyl)pyridinium chloride, pyridinium salt
	1-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-2-methylbenzimidazole hydrochloride
	6-Chloro-2-chloromethyl-4-phenylquinazoline 3-oxide hydrochloride
	O-3-Chloro-4-methylcoumarin-7-yl *OO*-diethyl phosphorothioate
	2-Chloropyridine
	Chlorthenoxazin
	(±)-*iso*Citric acid lactone
	Cumetharol
	5-Cyanoindole
	3-Cyano-4-methoxymethyl-6-methyl-5-nitro-2-pyridone
	3-Cyclohexyl-1,2,3,4,6,7-hexahydro-2,4-dioxocyclopentapyrimidine
	Cyclomethycaine hydrogen sulphate
	Cytidine dihydrogen phosphate, mixed 2′-and 3′-isomers
	2′-Deoxycytidine 5′-(disodium phosphate)
	2′-Deoxycytidine hydrochloride
	2′-Deoxyguanosine 5′-(disodium phosphate)
	Dextromethorphan
	Dibenzofuran
	3,5-Dichloro-4-hydroxylutidine
	5-(2-Diethylaminoethyl)-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole dihydrogen citrate
	5-(2-Diethylaminoethyl)-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole dihydrogen phosphate
	Diethyl phenyl-2-pyridylmethylmalonate hydrochloride
	α-(4-[4,4-Di-(4-fluorophenyl)butyl]piperazin-1-yl)acet-2′,6′-xylidide
	(±)-2,3-Dihydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)pyran
	Dihydronicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate, tetrasodium salt
	2,4-Dihydroxyquinoline, disodium derivative
	Dimethindene hydrogen maleate
	Dimethoxanate *mono*hydrochloride
	OO-Dimethyl morpholinocarbonylmethyl phosphorodithioate
	3,6-Dimethyl-1-phenylphosphepan
	4,4-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidone
	2,5-Dimethylpyrazine
	2,4-Dimethylthiophan 1,1-dioxide
	Diperodon hydrochloride
	Diphenoxarsin-10-yl oxide
	Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride
	NN-Di*iso*propylbenzothiazole-2-sulphenamide
	Di-*n*-propyl pyridine-2,5-dicarboxylate
	1,3-Di-(2-pyridylimino)*iso*indoline
	Di(pyrrobutamine) napadisylate
	Distigmine bromide
	7-Ethoxy-4-methylcoumarin
	Ethyl 6,7-di*iso*butoxy-4-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboxylate
	Ethyl 7-methyl-4-oxo-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylate
	N-Ethyl-*N*′-(5-nitrothiazol-2-yl)urea
	2-Ethylpiperidine
	Fentanyl
	Fentanyl dihydrogen citrate
	Fluanisone
	1-[3-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)propyl]-4-hydroxy-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl) piperidinium chloride
	1-(1-[3-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)propyl]-4-piperidyl)-benzimidazolin-2-one hydrochloride
	3-(2-Fury)acrylic acid
	Glycine-6-hydroxy-2*H*-pyridazin-3-one complex, sodium derivative
	2-Guanidinobenzimidazole
	Guanosine 3′-(dihydrogen phosphate)
	Haematoporphyrin
	Haematoporphyrin dihydrochloride
	N-*n*-Hexadecyl-*N*-[2-*N*-4-methoxybenzyl-2-pyrimidylamino)ethyl] dimethylammonium bromide
	Hexahydro*iso*nicotinamide
	1,4-*n*-Hexanolactone
	Hexocyclium methylsulphate
	Histamine di-(3,4-dichlorobenzenesulphonate)
	2-Hydrazinobenzothiazole
	2-Hydroxycarbazole
	Hydroxychloroquine *mono*sulphate
	1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-2-*n*-nonylimidazoline
	3-Hydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl-4-methoxymethyl-2-picolinium chloride
	8-Hydroxynaphth[1,2-*d*]imidazole
	1-Hydroxypyridine-2-thione, sodium derivative
	5-(α-Hydroxy-α-2-pyridylbenzyl)-7-(α-2-pyridylbenzylidene)bicyclo[2,2,1] hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxyimide
	6-Hydroxyquinoline
	4-Hydroxy-DL-tryptophan
	Imidazol-1-ylacetic acid
	3-(Imidazol-4-yl)propionic acid
	Imperatorin
	Indole-3-carboxylic acid
	Indole-5-carboxylic acid
	6-Iodopurine
	Lepidine
	Leptazol
	2,5-Lutidine
	Meclozine dihydrochloride
	Methapyrilene 2-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoate
	Methdilazine *mono*hydrochloride
	2-(Methoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl)quinoxaline 1,4-dioxide
	5-Methoxyindole
	α-(4-Methoxyphenyl)piperidinoacetamide
	α-(4-Methoxyphenyl)piperidinoacetonitrile
	α-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pyrrolidinoacetamide
	α-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pyrrolidinoacetonitrile
	8-Methoxypsoralen
	6-Methoxyquinoline
	6-Methylaminopurine
	2-Methylbenzoselenazole
	3-Methylbenzothiazolium toluene-4-sulphonate
	3-Methylchromone
	Methyl 7-diethylamino-4-hydroxy-6-*n*-propylquinoline-3-carboxylate
	2-Methylfuran
	1-Methylimidazol-4-ylacetic acid
	1-Methylindole-2-carboxylic acid
	3-Methyl-1-(4-nitrophenyl)-5-pyrazolone
	6-Methylpicolinic acid
	3-(2-Methylpiperidino)propan-1-ol
	1-Methyl-4-piperidone
	N-Methyl-3-piperidylmethanol
	Methyl 2-pyridylacetate
	Methyl 4-pyridylacetate
	4-Morpholinobutyronitrile
	N-(Morpholinomethyl)pyrazinecarboxyamide
	α-Morpholinophenylacetamide
	α-Morpholinophenylacetonitrile
	3-Morpholino-1-phenyl-1-(2-thienyl)-propan-1-ol methiodide
	3-Morpholinopropionitrile
	Nalidixic acid
	2-(1-Naphthyl)-5-phenyloxazole
	*iso*Nicotinyl alcohol
	5-Nitroindole
	2-Nitrothiphen
	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-1,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methano*iso*-benzofuran
	1,4,4a,4b,5,8,8a,8b-Octahydrodibenzofuran-4b-aldehyde
	Oxazepam
	Oxyphenisatin diacetate
	1,4-*n*-Pent-2-enolactone
	Penthiencate hydrochloride
	Penthienate methobromide
	Phenodioxin
	Phenoperidine
	2-Phenoxypyridine
	4-(*N*-Phenylamidino)thiazole hydrochloride
	1-Phenylphosphorinan
	α-Phenylpiperidinoacetamide
	α-Phenylpiperidinoacetonitrile
	Pipazethate *mono*hydrochloride
	4-Piperidinobutyronitrile
	Potassium hydrogen 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylate
	*di*Potassium 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylate
	Propiomazine hydrogen maleate
	Prothipendyl *mono*hydrochloride
	Pyrazole
	Pyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
	3-Pyridylacetic acid
	2-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride
	4-Pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride
	3-Pyridylacetonitrile
	1-(4-Pyridyl)pyridinium chloride
	Pyrimidine
	Pyritinol dihydrochloride
	4-Pyrrolidinobutyronitrile
	3-Pyrroline
	*di*Sodium 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylate
	Sodium 2-phenylcinchoninate
	Sodium 6,8-thioctamidoacetate
	Tetrachlorothiphen
	Tetrahydro-2-methylfuran

(continued on next page)

ANNUAL REVIEW OF TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS
continued

Tariff heading	Description
	Tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-ureido-2-pyrimidone
	3-(Tetrahydro-2-*n*-pentyl-3-furyl)-1-[3-(tetrahydro-2-*n*-pentyl-3-furyl) propoxy]propan-1-ol
	Thenyldiamine *mono*hydrochloride
	6,8-Thioctamide
	5,8-Thioctic acid
	Thionaphthen
	Thioxolone
	Tigogenin acetate
	Triaziridin-1-ylphosphine oxide
	NN'-Trimethylencurea
	Tripelennamine citrate
	Uridine 3'-(dihydrogen phosphate)
	Uridine 5'-(disodium dihydrogen triphosphate)
	Usnic acid
	Visnadine
	Xanthurenic acid
	Zoxazolamine
29.36	*N*-Dichlorofluoromethylthio-*N'N'*-dimethyl-*N*-phenylsulphamide
	Dimethothiazine mesylate
	2-Methoxy-3-sulphanilamidopyrazine
29.37	4,5,6,7,3',5',3'',5''-Octabromophenolsulphonephthalein
	Sulthiame
29.38	D-γ-Tocopherol
29.39	Dexamethasone 21-(3-sodium-sulphobenzoate)
	6α-Fluoro-11β,21-dihydroxy-16α, 17α-*iso*propylidenedioxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
	Fluorometholone
	Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinising hormone (LH), mixed
	17α-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione *n*-heptanoate
	17α-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione *n*-hexanoate
	17β-Oestradiol di-*n*-undecanoate
	17β-Oestradiol 17-*n*-valerate
	Prednisolone 21-pivalate
	Prednisolone 21-(3-sodium-sulphobenzoate)
	Prednisolone 21-*O*-stearoylglycollate
	Prednylidene
	Testosterone 3-cyclohexylpropionate
	Testosterone *n*-heptanoate
	DL-Thyroxine sodium
29.42	Arecoline
	Bamifylline hydrochloride
	Berberine hydrogen sulphate
	Bicuculline
	2-Bromo-*NN*-diethyl-D-lysergamide hydrogen tartrate
	Bulbocapnine hydrochloride
	Cinchonine *mono*hydrochloride
	Cinchonine sulphate
	Demecolcine
	Deserpidine
	Dihydroergocornine
	Dihydroergocristine
	Dihydroergocryptine
	7,8-Dihydro-14-hydroxy-6-methylene-6-deoxymorphine
	Galanthamine hydrobromide
	Galegine sulphate
	Harmalol
	Harmine
	Hydromorphone hydrochloride
	18β-Hydroxy-10,17α-dimethoxy-20α-yohimbane-16β-carboxylic acid lactone
	Meralluride
	Mescaline hydrochloride
	Mescaline sulphate
	Methoserpidine
	Methylergometrine maleate
	Methysergide hydrogen maleate
	Sparteine *mono*sulphate
	Syrosingopine
	Tomatidine
29.43	*P'*-Uridine-5' P^3-glucose-1 disodium pyrophosphate
30.01	Grafts of bone or cartilage, defatted, dried and packed in vacuum

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London SW1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 26.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.13	Menaphthone	Menaphthone B.P.-2 methyl 1.4 naphthaquinone	31 December 1971	13673
29.16	DL-Malic acid	as in previous column	31 December 1971	8193
29.23	*NN*-Di-(2-hydroxyethyl)aniline	Monophenyldiethanolamine	31 December 1971	13643

Amendment

Interested parties will wish to know that the tariff heading for Fast Scarlet Rc Base advertised in *Trade & Industry* on 5 August 1971 has been amended to 29.23.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed dealers

Additions

Hindley Securities Ltd., Read Hall, Read, near Burnley, Lancashire

Jackson Graham Moore and Partners, 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3

McDunn Sillcox Ltd., 36 Poultry, London EC2

Portfolio Administration Ltd., 10a North Street, Carshalton, Surrey

Ross Barry and Co. Ltd., 46 Dorset Street, London W1H 3FH

Standard Guarantee Co. Ltd., 97 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8DP

Deletion

Brown Sinclair and Company (David Laurence Brown), Britannic House, St. Peters Road, Bournemouth, Hants

Change of address

Robert Fraser and Partners Ltd., 1 Noble Street, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JH

Exempted dealers

Additions

Co-operative Bank Ltd., New Century House, Manchester M60 4EP

Hume Corporation Ltd., 18 St. Swithins Lane, London EC4N 8AH

Orion Bank Ltd., St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London EC3

Changes of address

Edward Bates and Sons Ltd., 24/32 King William Street, London EC4R 9EX

Edward Bates Mounthall Ltd., 24/32 King William Street, London EC4R 9EX

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1971 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Additions

Group and/or Name and Address of Management Company	Name of Scheme	Name and Address of Trustee
Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Limited 16 Coleman Street London EC2	Target Eagle Fund	Clydesdale Bank Limited 30 St. Vincent Place Glasgow C1

Changes

The name of Motorways Unit Trust has been changed to Oceanic Recovery Unit Trust. The name of Hodge High Income Trust has been changed to Oceanic High Income Unit Trust.

The Hijacking Act 1971—three major provisions

THE Hijacking Act which received the Royal Assent on August 5 enables the United Kingdom to ratify and give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, which was finalised and opened for signature at a Diplomatic Conference at The Hague on December 16, 1970. The need for a Convention dealing with the hijacking of aircraft had first been recognised in a Resolution adopted by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in September 1968 and The Hague Conference had before it a draft prepared by the Legal Committee of ICAO.

The purpose of the Convention is to establish a framework of international law which will ensure, so far as possible, that there is no place of refuge for a hijacker. It does this by requiring Contracting States to make the hijacking of aircraft an offence punishable by severe penalties, by making provision for the arrest of offenders and facilitating their extradition between Contracting States, and by obliging any Contracting State where an offender is found to take jurisdiction to prosecute him if it does not extradite him. The Convention also provides for mutual assistance between Contracting States and for the filing of information with ICAO.

It is possible to give effect to some of the provisions of the Convention by administrative means and these are not therefore reflected in the Act which is a short one of only seven sections. The Act does, however, go beyond the Convention in that it applies to domestic hijacking (that is to say hijacking committed on a flight which both begins and ends in the territory of the State in which the hijacked aircraft is registered) and to the hijacking of a military, customs or police aircraft. The Hijacking Act does three main things.

All-embracing generality

First it creates in Section 1 the offence of hijacking which is committed by any person on board an aircraft in flight who unlawfully, by the use of force or by threats of any kind, seizes the aircraft or exercises control of it. Any one who commits or attempts to commit or, being in the United Kingdom, assists or induces the commission of the offence, is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life. This is regardless of the nationality of the hijacker, the country in which the aircraft is registered and the place where the aircraft was at the time of the hijacking. This all-embracing generality is qualified in the case of domestic hijacking and the hijacking of military, customs or police aircraft which were not covered by the Convention and where the extent of national jurisdiction must therefore be less.

Second, it ensures by means of Section 2 that the Courts have jurisdiction not only over offences of hijacking but also over acts of violence against passengers or crews committed by the hijacker in the course of the hijacking. This is to make certain that in cases where another serious offence, such as murder, is committed in the course of the hijacking, the Courts are not placed in a position where they can deal with the hijacking—but not with the other, possibly more serious, offence.

Third, Section 3 makes those amendments to the law which are necessary in order to implement the provisions of the Convention relating to extradition. Sub-section (1) makes hijacking an extradition crime under the Extradition Act 1870 and a returnable offence under the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1947. Sub-section (2) amends Section 2 of the Extradition Act by providing that an Order in Council may be made under that Section as if the Convention were a bilateral extradition arrangement between the United Kingdom and another State party to the Convention; without this amendment a hijacker could not be extradited to such a State if the United Kingdom had no bilateral extradition arrangement with it. These amendments do not mean that every hijacker must be extradited to a Contracting State if a request is made for his extradition. Whether he will in fact be surrendered depends in the case of a Commonwealth country upon the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act and in the case of a foreign country upon the terms of the bilateral arrangements with that country under which extradition may take place. In either case there are traditional safeguards which prohibit the return of a fugitive in certain circumstances.

The United Kingdom will now proceed to ratification of the Convention which has up to date been signed by 70 countries of whom five have ratified it. It will come into effect between ratifying countries 30 days after the tenth ratification has been deposited.

Long range helicopters for search and rescue

MR. ANTHONY GRANT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, announced on August 3 in reply to a Parliamentary Question, the Department of Trade and Industry's intention to provide long range helicopters for air/sea rescue off the North East Coast of Scotland. He said: 'I am glad to be able to announce that my Department is arranging with BEA Helicopters Ltd. for them to make available from Aberdeen their S61N helicopters for long range air/sea rescue in the North Sea.'

The company will make available up to three of the long range helicopters which are currently servicing oil drilling rigs from their base at Aberdeen. They will be available for marine rescue work beyond the operational range of Service search and rescue helicopters.

Background notes

The operational range of the helicopters is 150 nautical miles with a ¾ hour hover period at extreme range.

The cost of the service will depend on the number of hours flown for search and rescue.

It is hoped that the service will be available from October.

Trawler support ship 'Miranda'

REPLYING to a question in the House of Commons on August 5, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said that he proposed to send the trawler support ship *Miranda*, which had completed her Channel survey duties, to northern waters for approximately six weeks starting at the end of August in support of the trawler fleet on their summer fishing grounds. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into Trawler Safety, the *Miranda* will be equipped to offer medical and technical assistance during this voyage.

Background notes

The Holland Martin Committee, when recommending the provision of a permanent support ship for the British Trawler Fleet, envisaged the possibility that support might also be given in distant water fishing grounds other than off North West Iceland, and not only in the winter months.

The present indications are that the Trawler Fleet will be mainly concentrated off Iceland during September and October though some fishing may take place in other northern waters. Details of the *Miranda*'s voyage and a firm date of sailing will be announced later.

The ship will need to be back in Hull by mid-October to be got ready for her next winter tour of duty as Weather Advisory Ship off north west Iceland from December 1, 1971.

Public inquiry into stranding of MV 'Caesar'

THE Department of Trade and Industry has ordered a public formal investigation under Section 466 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 into the stranding at the entrance to Skutulsfjordhur, north-west Iceland, of the motor trawler 'Caesar'. The casualty occurred on April 21, 1971.

A further announcement concerning the date and place of the inquiry will be made in due course.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Trade and Industry

MONDAY, AUGUST 2

Iron and steel imports and exports

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked to state the total value of iron and steel imports into the United Kingdom in 1969 and in 1970, from countries from which more than 2 per cent of the total imported originated, giving the value of the imports stated in each case, and to state which countries bought more than 2 per cent of the total value of UK exports of iron and steel in both years. Mr. Ridley said that the information was given by country under Division 67 in the Annual Statement of Trade for 1969 (Volume II) and in the Overseas Trade Statistics for December 1970 (Table II). Countries accounting for more than 2 per cent of the total imported in either or both years were—Australia, Canada, Soviet Union, Sweden, Norway, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Greece, Republic of South Africa, Japan and USA. Countries accounting for more than 2 per cent of the total exported in either or both years were India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Irish Republic, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Netherlands, France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Iran, USA and Argentine Republic.

Imports of coal

Mr. Ridley was asked how much coal was imported into each of the Common Market countries from Poland in each of the last three years for which figures are available; and what were the current prices of Polish coal on world markets, and the price paid by European Economic Community countries. He answered: 'Information on coal imports from Poland by the Common Market countries is published by the OECD in "Statistics of Foreign Trade, Series C", which is available in the Library. I regret that I am not able to give any information on current prices of Polish coal, for which I have no responsibility.'

Life insurance

A Member asked Mr. Ridley whether the Secretary of State had 'considered the possible effects upon the interests of policy holders of a life insurance company, whose name is in his possession, of the continuing difficulties of the company's majority shareholder, whose name is also in his possession'. Mr. Ridley said: 'Yes. Although it appears to me that International Life Insurance Company (UK) is in a position to meet its liabilities to its policyholders, I am concerned that the operations of the United Kingdom subsidiary should be insulated against the continuing crisis within the parent company, IOS Ltd., and against any threat from any outside body. We have therefore, in exercise of powers under Section 80 of the Companies Act 1967, required International Life Insurance Company (UK) Ltd., to maintain in the United Kingdom assets of equivalent value to the company's domestic liabilities and to place those assets or documents of title to them in the care of an approved custodian. Such assets or documents of title thereto may not be withdrawn from that custody without the written consent of my right hon. Friend.'

Bankruptcy orders

Information was requested on the number of Receiving Orders and Orders of Administration under Section 130 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 made in England and Wales during each month of 1971; and how many redundancies were estimated to have resulted from these bankruptcy orders monthly. Mr. Ridley said that information about numbers of redundancies, so far as it was available, could not be compiled without undue expense. He gave the following figures of Receiving and Administration Orders.

1971	Numbers of Receiving and Administration Orders
January	392
February	325
March	428
April	345
May	396
June	464

The numbers recorded were reduced to some extent in consequence of delays resulting from the postal strike.

Classification of hotels

Asked if he would seek powers to register and classify hotels in the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said that these powers were already available in Part III of the Development of Tourism Act 1969.

UNCTAD III

A question was asked on the subjects submitted by the Secretary of State for priority attention on the agenda for United Nations Conference on Trade and Development III in 1972.

'We play our part in the discussions of the agenda for UNCTAD III, but it is the priorities of the developing countries themselves which carry the most weight', replied Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade.

IRC holdings in George Kent Ltd

In a reply to a question on the original cost of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation's equity holding in George Kent Ltd., and the current value of this holding, Mr. Ridley said that the holding comprising Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary Shares was acquired at a cost of £6,504,861. On the basis of the middle market quotation for these shares as shown by the Daily Official List of the Stock Exchange, London for July 28, the value of the holding was £3,524,536.

Television repair charges

Mr. Ridley told a Member who asked if powers would be sought to control the prices charged for repairs by television suppliers and servicing companies, 'It is our policy to rely on competition, which is certainly not lacking.'

Oil from offshore sources

A Member asked what percentage of the oil requirements of the United Kingdom would be obtainable from the North Sea or other British off-shore sources in 1975 and 1980. 'It is too early to give firm forecasts' Mr. Ridley answered. 'On present knowledge, there are reasonable prospects that reserves equal to about one-fifth of our requirements might be available from the United Kingdom Continental Shelf in 1975 or shortly thereafter. This proportion could be more than doubled by the end of the decade.'

International Computers Ltd

An enquiry was made about the current level of public funds committed to International Computers Ltd., and on any proposals for increasing this commitment. Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, replied: 'Excluding funds committed by the Government as customer, the current level of public funds committed to International Computers Ltd., over and above payments already made amounting to some £14½ million is about £3¼ million. This includes the outstanding balance of the purchase price of the Government's shareholding and outstanding commitments on contracts placed under the Advanced Computer Technology Project. As regards proposals for increasing this commitment, I would refer my hon. Friend to the reply which I gave to my hon. Friend the Member for Sheffield (Hallam) on July 30.'

Holiday tours

Answering a question on the number of complaints, in the last 12 months, drawn to the notice of the Secretary of State about difficulties experienced by holidaymakers on inclusive tours overseas; and what estimate had been made of the total number of such holiday visits, Mr. Grant said 'In 1970 we received about 120 complaints concerning various difficulties experienced by British holidaymakers on inclusive tours overseas of which 50 related to tours to Oberammergau arranged by one tour operator. In the same period there were some 4.8 million visits abroad, excluding visits to the Irish Republic, by UK residents on holiday. Of these some 2.7 million were estimated to be inclusive tours.' Referring to complaints since July 19, about accommodation overseas booked by British travel organisations, and the failure to resolve many of these complaints, a Member asked what representations or discussions the Secretary of State had had with travel agencies, tour operators and consumer organisations; what recommendations had come out of these discussions; and if he would make a statement. Mr. Grant answered: 'I have not had any discussions with these organisations but I am aware of the action taken by the Association of British Travel Agents to resolve the recent difficulties which have occurred in Spain.'

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3

Proposed trading standards offices

Answering a Member who asked if the Secretary of State would seek to implement the proposals drawn up by the Institute of Weights and Measures Administration, a copy of which was in his possession, with regard to the setting up of trading standards offices, as a measure of consumer protection, Mr. Ridley said 'I have noted this report, which the Government will shortly be discussing with the Institute.'

Preferential tariffs for EEC imports

Mr. Grant was asked to publish a table showing Commonwealth countries giving significant imports from European Economic Community countries equal or preferential tariff treatment in comparison with similar categories of imports from the United Kingdom. He said that the Commonwealth countries at present giving preferential tariff treatment to imports from the EEC which they do not give to the United Kingdom were the members of the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda). Under the Arusha Convention they were according such preferences on some 60 products. The agreement between the EEC and Malta would result in the elimination of United Kingdom preferences on most Maltese imports by 1976 and in some cases might create preferences in favour of the Community. It was not practicable to analyse the tariffs of the remaining 32 independent Commonwealth countries in

order to show the extent to which they accorded most favoured nation treatment to both the EEC and the United Kingdom.

Exports of motor vehicles

A Member asked how many motor vehicles were exported in 1970 in completely constructed form; and how many were exported in kit form to be assembled overseas. Mr. Ridley said the approximate breakdown of production for export was as follows:

	Cars	Commercial Vehicles
	'000 units	
Vehicles Built-up	367	69
Knocked-down	356	121
Total	723	190
Non-countable k.d. sets†	233	1.7

† Defined as sets of components not sufficiently complete to be eligible for inclusion in the vehicle production figures but sufficiently complete to make it possible to identify the number of vehicles which will be produced from them with the addition of components of mainly local manufacture.

Motor insurance companies

Mr. Ridley told a Member who asked if the Secretary of State would seek to discuss with motor insurance companies the question of their restricting premium increases to five per cent per annum, in the light of the recent Confederation of British Industry policy, 'My right hon. Friend's responsibilities under the Insurance Companies Acts mean that insurers must be free to charge sufficient premiums to maintain their solvency margin.'

Animals in research establishments

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace was asked in how many establishments for which the Secretary of State was responsible, were animals used for purposes of experimentation and research; and how many animals were used in those establishments for such purposes in 1970. Mr. Price replied: 'Only one of the establishments in this Department, the Torry Research Station, carries out experiments on animals. In 1970 the Station used about 1,300 animals of which 95 per cent were mice. Experiments were also carried out on some 20 fish.'

Investors in property bonds

Referring to concern as to the adequacy of insurance legislation and the involvement of many small investors in property bonds, a Member asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that the terms of reference of the departmental committee headed by Sir Hilary Scott were adequate; what progress was being made; and whether the principal findings or the complete report would be promptly published. Mr. Ridley said 'Yes. It is too early to forecast when the Committee will be ready to report but they have received and are now studying a considerable volume of written evidence.'

Cancer Insurance Policy

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked, whether the attention of the Ministry of Trade and Industry had been drawn to the activities of Blue Seal Plans (UK) Ltd., in promoting insurance against cancer. He replied: 'Blue Seal Plans (UK) Ltd., are a firm of insurance brokers who made arrangements with Consumers Life Insurance Company Limited to market a policy issued by the latter which provided certain fixed benefits to the insured in respect of confinement to hospital by reason of cancer. There was considerable criticism of the selling methods employed in marketing these policies, and the Secretary of State will bear this aspect in mind in the review currently being made of the Department's powers over insurance companies. I understand that sales of these policies have now been discontinued.'

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4

Coal stocks

In answer to a question on the present level of coal stocks, Mr. Ridley said: 'Coal stocks have recovered from the low levels of last winter. On July 17, they were 28.2 million tons, 1 million tons higher than a year ago'

Hovertrain project

In answer to a request for a statement on the latest progress of the experimental hovertrain project, Mr. Price said: 'The first test vehicle has been delivered and progress is being made with the completion of the test track at Cambridge. Tracked Hovercraft Limited are working to test the system at intermediate speeds up to about 150 mph and it is hoped to begin the first tests in the late Autumn.'

Gas and electricity charges

A Member who asked if legislation would be introduced to make it a criminal offence for a private landlord wilfully to overcharge a tenant for the use of gas or electricity, was told by Mr. Ridley that the possibility was being considered.

Licensing system for tied houses

The Secretary of State was asked, what further action he proposed to take with the Brewers Society to ensure that the licensing system for tied houses gave greater freedom to tenants to sell the products of their choice, as nearly half of the on- and off-licence premises were now controlled by brewers having an interest in cider or perry manufacture. Mr. Ridley, answering, said: 'The Brewers Society recommended last December that tenants of tied houses should have greater freedom to sell non-beer products of their choice, including cider and perry. I see no grounds for further action on my part at present.'

Monopoly situation in the brewery industry

Concern that the proposed Watney Mann take-over bid would further extend the monopoly situation in the brewery industry was expressed by a Member who asked if the industry would be referred to the Monopolies Commission. Mr. Ridley said: 'I am considering whether or not one or both of the current proposals to acquire Truman Hanbury Buxton & Co. Ltd., should be referred to the Monopolies Commission, under the usual arrangements for examination of mergers coming within the scope of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. The brewing industry as a whole was the subject of a report by the Commission in 1969.'

BSI specifications on lifts

Mr. Ridley told a Member who asked when he expected the specifications of British Standards Institution 2658, electric lifts, to be extended to include escalators; and what research was being conducted into improving safety standards in the meantime, that the separate section of BS2655, dealing with general requirements for escalators and passenger conveyors was published by BSI in July 1969. It was understood that manufacturers were continuing their research into all aspects of escalator design.

Import of animals

Mr. Grant was asked to list the Secretary of State's powers to ban the import of animals such as the tiger, jaguar, puma, leopard and ocelot; and what action had been taken under these powers in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, respectively. Mr. Grant replied that, the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Order 1970 made under the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964 prohibited as from September 1, 1970, imports of such animals except under licences granted by the Department. No licence had been granted.

North Sea oil and gas

Replying to a question on the extent to which the revenue derived from the resources of oil and gas in the North Sea off Scotland would be used for the benefit of the Scottish economy, Mr. Ridley said that, Scotland, as part of the UK, would share in all benefits, Exchequer revenues and otherwise, being obtained and to be derived from the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons on the UK Continental Shelf as a whole.

Oil pollution

A Member asked what steps had been taken to encourage the tourist boards to concern themselves with the problem of clean beaches on the sea coast of the United Kingdom and the need for more effective sewage treatment in such coastal areas. Mr. Grant replied: 'These are matters in the first instance for local authorities, but in view of their importance to amenities, I have no doubt that the tourist boards will take an active interest in them.'

Trade with Greece

Lord Denham was asked with reference to the present heavy imbalance in Anglo-Greek trade—

(*a*) what, in relation to that trade, were the main opportunities, for the future, for British exporters and importers;

(*b*) whether encouragement was being given for investment by British firms in joint ventures;

(*c*) what was the Government's attitude towards long-term loans tied to the supply of major capital equipment.

Lord Denham replied: 'My Lords, the answer to the first part of my noble friend's Question is that the main opportunities for British exports to Greece are in the fields of machinery, both electrical and non-electrical; transport equipment; textile fibres, yarns and made-up articles. British imports of Greek goods consist primarily of fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, and also crude fertilisers and minerals. The amount and nature of British exports to Greece will be affected by a number of factors, such as United Kingdom membership of the European Economic Community, with which Greece has an association agreement.

'In answer to the second part of my noble friend's Question, investment in Greece, whether or not for joint ventures, is treated for exchange control purposes like that in any other non-sterling area country. It is normally possible for any worthwhile investments to take place. In answer to the third part of my noble friend's Question, the full range of the Export Credit Guarantee Department's facilities is available for trade with Greece, and the ECGD will give cover for commercial loans used for the purchase of capital equipment from British manufacturers.'

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT

continued

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5

International trade in textiles

A Member asked Mr. Noble what discussions he had had with the European Economic Community countries with the object of initiating a study group to investigate the problem of international trade in textiles 'We keep in touch with the EEC Commission on textile matters, including the possibility of such a study', replied. Mr. Noble.

EEC membership: effect on wool textile exports

Mr. Noble was asked, what preferential tariffs the wool textile industry enjoyed in its exports to Australia, New Zealand and Canada; and what these would be on Great Britain's entry to the European Economic Community. He answered: 'The rates vary so widely among the numerous tariff headings involved that I will place suitable extracts of the tariffs concerned in the Library. In the event of UK entry into the EEC, rates of duty payable will be for decision by the three countries concerned.'

Proposed London Information Centre

A suggestion was made that, near at least one main London railway station, a London Information Centre should be established. Mr. Grant replied that the London Tourist Board already maintained an enquiry office in Victoria Station; their main information centre was situated nearby. He added: 'I understand that the English Tourist Board are considering whether additional facilities of this kind are needed.'

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked, if he had received proposals from persons or companies interested in purchasing the Connell and John Brown Yards from the liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders; and whether Her Majesty's Government would consider providing financial assistance to any such persons or companies. Mr. Davies replied: 'Prospective purchasers for the assets of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd., should approach the Official Liquidator. Some such approaches have been made to him. However, I cannot properly disclose the nature of these approaches. The Government does not rule out the possibility of financial assistance to purchasers.'

Electricity charges

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, was asked, what general directions he had given to the electricity boards requiring them to refrain from demanding payments from new tenants in any accommodation as security against non-payment of accounts. He answered: 'None: the Boards have specifically been given statutory powers to require a security, but any tenant concerned about the manner in which they are implemented is free to raise it with the appropriate Consultative Council.'

The Companies Acts

A Member asked, whether, in respect of existing small private companies, spot checks and random sample surveys were carried out at least annually to determine to what extent such companies were complying with the Companies Acts and other like legislation. Mr. Ridley replied that the Registrar of Companies made systematic reviews to ascertain which companies were in default with respect to annual returns.

Special development areas

Mr. Grant was asked if full grants in the special development areas would now be given to companies who wished to expand. He replied that the full range of normal development area assistance was available for companies which were expanding and providing employment in the special development areas, but the special incentives, including operational grants, were specifically designed for new incoming industry.

Aviation and shipping

MONDAY, AUGUST 2

Concorde

'I am looking forward to taking a flight in Concorde at a convenient opportunity'. said Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in answer to a question.

A further question concerned the extent to which the Concorde project division of the Department of Trade and Industry consulted the British Aircraft Corporation before planning public relations activities concerning that aircraft. Mr. Price, said 'The Concorde Division is in the closest touch with the British Aircraft Corporation. The responsibility for public relations and publicity is, however, a matter for the Corporation.' Mr. Price was asked if he would seek to obtain from Pan-American Airways a copy of the evaluation report on Concorde being prepared for them by Mr. Scott Flower. He replied that a copy of the report had been sent to the British Aircraft Corporation who considered it to be a fair and favourable assessment of Concorde's flight characteristics.

Aircraft noise

In reply to a question on the facilities available or planned for monitoring the noise levels of aircraft landing at London Heathrow Airport, Mr. Noble said that no purpose would be served by such monitoring. It was neither practical nor safe to require aircraft landing at Heathrow to comply with maximum noise levels. Mr. Noble was also asked to estimate the capital and revenue costs of monitoring the noise levels of all and of 10 per cent of the aircraft landing at London Heathrow Airport, respectively. He said that costs would depend upon the number and location of sites needed for adequate coverage of whatever area was selected for such hypothetical monitoring below the glide path, which aircraft must join at least 7 nautical miles from the runway.

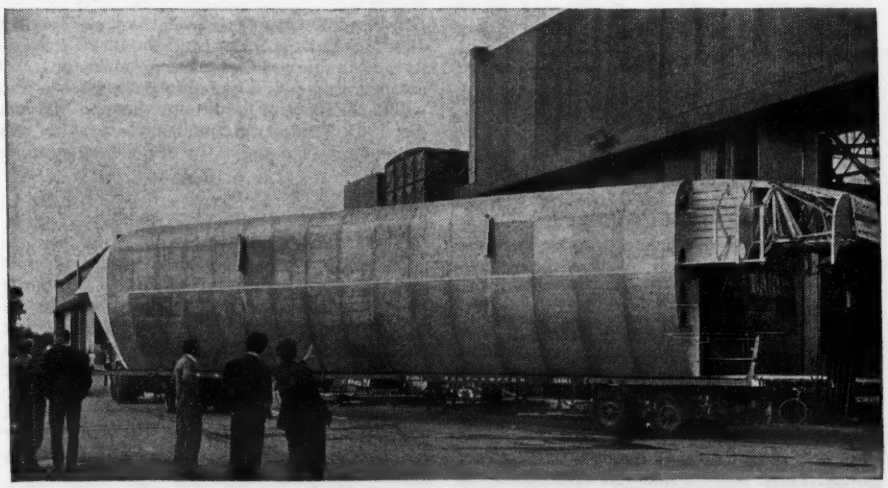
A Member asked how often the regulations governing the ground running of jet engines at night had been broken this year; and what action had been taken against those responsible. Mr. Noble said, 'My information is limited to Heathrow where one possible infringement occurred, and to Gatwick where four minor infringements were recorded. Those responsible were admonished and cautioned against a repetition.'

Charter flights

A statement was asked for on the grounding by officials of the Department of Trade and Industry of a flight to New York ostensibly organised by the Compass Club, and about the organisation and *bona fide* of the club and of its organiser, Mr. Hugh Hutton. in view of the latter's involvement with the Discount Air Travel Centre. Mr. Noble said: 'An application for permission for this flight by a US airline from London on July 28 was received late on July 23 and refused on July 26 because the Department was not satisfied that it complied with the requirements for closed group charter flights. Permission was, however, subsequently sought and granted for the airline concerned to make a flight to New York as a single entity charter (to which the group eligibility requirements would not apply). Investigations in this matter are continuing.'

Dan Air Comet crash at Barcelona

A Member asked what further contact the Chief Inspector of Accidents had had with the



Last week Britain's first hovertrain—a long slim fuselage with a potential of 300 m.p.h.—left the Vickers, Wiltshire factory where it had been designed and constructed for Tracked Hovercraft Ltd. The hovertrain—code named RTV 31—has been built straight off the drawing board in just over a year by Vickers Ltd., at South Marston, near Swindon, using a combination of aircraft engineering and structural engineering techniques.

RTV 31—correctly it should be described as a tracked air cushion test vehicle—is the only vehicle of its kind in the world and was designed by a team from Vickers to meet the specifications laid down by engineers from Tracked Hovercraft Ltd.—who are carrying out a research programme as a subsidiary of the National Research Development Corporation. The hovertrain is shown on its way to the experimental test track at Earith, Hants, for fitting with linear induction motor, hover equipment and guidance systems before preliminary testing.

Spanish authorities concerning the investigation into the Dan Air Comet crash near Barcelona last summer; Mr. Noble said: 'The Chief Inspector of Accidents made considerable progress with the Spanish authorities in the course of detailed discussions with them on their draft report during his visit to Madrid on July 21. He is expecting to receive a revised document shortly. When the report is released, I shall arrange for it to be published here without delay.'

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3

Alleged official compliance in illegal flight operations

A statement was asked for on the inquiry ordered into the illegal character of flight operations and the reported compliance in such operations by DTI officials. Mr. Noble said: 'I have been informed that a general allegation has been made against an officer of the Department. It is now being investigated by one of our Senior Inspectors. Naturally I take any such allegations—from whatever source they may come—seriously but the Rt. hon. Gentleman will appreciate that it is very easy to make mischief by allegations of this kind.

'The allegation is of a general character and I have not the slightest reason to believe that there is any truth in it.'

Concorde

Mr. Price, asked what medical tests had been conducted on the speed of the reflexes of men aged over 60 years in relation to their ability to fly supersonic aircraft, said: 'There have been no special tests conducted on the reaction times of individuals in relation to flying supersonic aircraft. But Concorde is specifically designed to require no special pilot qualifications beyond those required for the attainment of an Airline Transport Pilot's licence.'

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4

Affinity group charter flights

Mr. Noble was asked to endorse the proposals made by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board, for a reform of the regulations governing affinity group charter flights. He answered: 'I am considering these and other proposals but, as I have made clear on a number of occasions, any changes must take account of the different interests of holiday and business travellers, of the concern of British airlines to get a fair share of the traffic and of the need to move in step with other countries if the traffic is to flow.' Answering a further question: what policy recommendations had been given by his department to those participating at the International Air Transport Association Conference in Montreal about rules and regulations governing affinity group charter flights, Mr. Noble said: 'None, but we have made it clear that we hope the conference will agree on fares that will enable the scheduled services to tap the mass air travel market.'

A Member asked Mr. Noble if he would take steps to ensure that a representative of the department was always on duty at each British airport at or from which overseas charter flights land and take off, in order to assist and advise stranded passengers. Mr. Noble said that it was the responsibility of the travel organiser to make appropriate arrangements.

Concorde

Mr. Price was asked, what advice his department gave to people who asked if they might fly in Concorde; and if he would list people with whom he had recently corresponded on this subject. He replied: 'Requests from people asking to fly in Concorde are considered by the manufacturers in consultation with my Department. Priority must be given to people with a direct interest in the project such as representatives of potential customers and overseas Governments. I have not corresponded recently with anybody who has requested to fly in Concorde.'

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5

Affinity group charter flights

Several questions were asked about affinity group charter flights. Asked about his discussions with British airlines, Mr. Noble said: 'Following recent discussions with British airlines, proposals for a code of practice have been submitted to me which I am considering. I hope to have further discussions about possible improvements in the charter rules in a few weeks' time.' In reply to a question on negotiations with United States authorities about a bilateral agreement governing charter flights over the north Atlantic, he said that there had been no negotiations with the United States authorities on this particular subject beyond the exploratory discussions earlier this year. The criteria for charters, or their revision, were matters of each country's regulatory requirements, but the treatment of international flights and the question of harmonisation were naturally aspects open to international consideration.

Answering further questions, Mr. Noble said that the enforcement of International Air Transport Association Resolution No. 045, so far as it related to affinity group charter flights, was a matter for the IATA. The Department of Trade and Industry had no responsibility for enforcing the Resolution so far as affinity group charter flights were concerned. Insofar as part of this Resolution was reflected in the terms of licences for inclusive tour charters, very little enforcement action had been required. Mr. Noble was also asked whether he would carry out an inquiry into the effect of the rules on charter flights upon the standing of passengers who were *bona fide* members of the Scottish American Association and were due to return to the United States by Universal Airlines from Stansted Airport on August 1, 1971. He answered 'No. The Department issued the permit sought by the US airline concerned for a round trip between the United States and the United Kingdom on charter to the Scottish American Association, and the airline operated both legs of the flight.

'The decision not to carry certain passengers on this flight was taken by the airline.

'I have no responsibility for the action of foreign airlines in determining whether or not to carry individual passengers within the terms of the British permit issued.'

A Member asked if legislation would be introduced to require organisers of charter flights to return passengers' fares and to pay compensation if a flight was cancelled due to breach of regulations, and further to render void any clause in any agreement between charterers or organisers and passengers which would protect the charterer or organiser in such circumstances. Mr. Grant replied: 'Clause 26 of the Civil Aviation Bill will confer power to make regulations, subject to negative resolution procedure, as to, among other things, the terms of travel organisers' licences. We have it in mind that these regulations should be broad enough to allow the Civil Aviation Authority to require a travel organiser to refund money in these circumstances, and possibly also to require that there should be security of some kind so that the money will always be available. Meanwhile, intending passengers would be prudent to deal only with reputable travel organisers.'

Future of Gatwick, Stansted and Heathrow Airports

Mr. Noble was asked, what consultations he had with, and what representations he received from, the British Airports Authority before he made his recent statement on the future of Gatwick, Stansted and Heathrow Airports. Mr. Noble said: 'We were well aware of the Authority's wish that Heathrow and Gatwick should continue as major international airports for the foreseeable future, and of their view that a possible second runway at Gatwick should continue to be safeguarded. The restraints foreseen at these two airports in the interests of reducing disturbance by noise had already been referred to in my rt. hon. Friend's statement of April 26, 1971, on the third London airport. As regards Stansted we were aware of the Authority's wish to proceed with a limited amount of development and of their view that its future in the longer term was a matter of Government policy.'

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NEW BOOKS

Three new Market Surveys have been produced by the British National Export Council for Europe: two refer to the rich and underexploited South German Market, whilst the third surveys Switzerland's agricultural requirements. **South Germany. Report 1: General Survey of the South German Market.** BNEC. Export Council for Europe. (64 pages. This and the other reports are available from BNEC Publications, 6-14, Dean Farrar Street, London SW1. This report is free). This study was specially commissioned by BNEC in connection with the International Marketing Course at Stuttgart, which was conducted by P A Management Consultants Ltd. in June 1970. It sets out to show the importance of the southern part of Germany as a market for both consumer and capital goods from the UK. The report begins with a survey of the area's population. This section covers the historical and demographic background, the pattern of consumption, and the standard of living, and includes statistics which illustrate this survey. The industrial structure of southern Germany is examined in Part B and includes sections on the GDP of Baden-Wurttemberg and Bavaria, the labour force, the structure and location of industry and the import pattern. Part C describes German business legislation and practice, including, terms of payment, specifications, tariffs and customs regulations, taxation, and concludes with an outline of the German banking system. The following section surveys various aspects of distribution, which is, of course, quite different for consumer goods on the one hand and capital goods on the other. The problems concerned with agency transactions are discussed together with the general logistical problems peculiar to the area. Advertising and sales promotion in Southern Germany are extensively examined in Part E, which also includes a short section on local trade fairs. The report concludes with a section dealing with the problems and procedures involved in establishing a company in the GFR. Appendices include much statistical data and also provide many useful lists of local institutions (banks, exhibition organisations etc.). A detailed map and a selective listing of sources of information conclude the publication. **South Germany Report 2: The Marketing of Capital Goods and Components in South Germany.** BNEC. Export Council for Europe (83 pages. BNEC. £5) is the more detailed of the two reports and concentrates on the market for capital goods. This study lists the main industries, the main firms in those industries and the main products for which there is an expanding demand. A very important section outlines the views of buyers of UK products. The general image of UK suppliers is poor, but the report notes encouraging trends which are tending to redress the balance. A number of elements relevant to a British marketing programme are studied in the next section, including agency, distributor and direct selling. The arguments for and against each approach are considered in depth and the report stresses the value of direct local knowledge when evaluations of each method are made. The translation of this section into a series of practical steps necessary for an attack on the market is given in the next part of the study, and the report concludes with a lucid summing-up of the great potential for those UK firms willing to make the necessary effort to gear themselves to this highly competitive but rapidly expanding market. The bulk of this publication is taken up with fifteen appendices, which list, among other items, the main firms in particular industry sectors, some important sources of transport information together with a list of trade associations for selecting distributors. Import statistics are given extensive coverage as a concluding appendix. **Switzerland's Agricultural Machinery Requirements: A Market Report.** BNEC. Export Council for Europe. (24 pages. BNEC. £2). This report was prepared for BNEC/ECE by Unternehmen und Markt, Rheinfelden, in support of the British Trade Drive in Switzerland in 1971. The study begins with the general background to Swiss agriculture, with sections devoted to farming methods, mechanisation and crop distribution. A short chapter deals with selling in Switzerland, and this is followed by an explanatory note concerning the testing and approval of farm machinery—the relevant institutions are listed and their influence on standards is mentioned. Advertising, including Fairs and Exhibitions, is examined in the final section of the report. The conclusions stress the highly competitive nature of the market, the strong local preference for domestic goods and the three-language problem. However, there are no tariff problems and possibilities of import growth are developing. Six appendices give useful statistical and other information, especially significant being the changes in farm sizes between 1929 and 1965, as shown in appendix 5.

Technological Changes in Regulated Industries, edited by William M. Capron. (238 pages. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Distributed in the UK by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., £3.75. ISBN 0 8157 1282 0) In the USA (as in other countries) regulation by public commission has arisen typically from public concern about the effectiveness of a free market in producing and distributing certain kinds of goods and services efficiently and equitably. Although regulatory commissions are concerned primarily with prices, profits and entry into markets, their activities also affect innovation in regulated industries —sometimes by design, but more often as an indirect or unanticipated consequence of regulatory decisions intended to deal with some other aspect of industry behaviour. Recently there have been suggestions that the costs of regulation—partcularly those arising from deleterious effects on technological change—may outweigh the beneficial effects. It was to advance knowledge in this field that the Brookings Institution held a conference in February 1969 to examine how well industries operating under government regulation respond to technological change, and to try and detect a pattern of interaction between regulation and innovation. Five of the chapters in this book contain revised versions of the papers that served as the basis of the conference discussion. After a theoretical analysis of the impact on innovation of several regulatory techniques, technological changes in four important sectors of the American economy are explored and observed interaction between change and regulation in those sectors in recent decades is considered. These four sectors are: the electric power generation industry; common carrier communications, and especially the telephone system; the air transport industry; and the surface transport of freight. The final chapter presents a summary of the discussion at the conference, and suggests a few general conclusions.

How Entry into the Common Market May Affect Britain's Invisible Earnings. Committee on Invisible Exports. (49 pages. Issued by the Committee on Invisible Exports through Charles Barker City Ltd. Available from the Committee on Invisible Exports, 18th Floor, 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3. £1). This study has been published by the private sector members of the CIE and the work involved was carried out under the guidance of Mr. Robin Pringle, the Deputy Director, and is based on detailed preparatory studies undertaken by the Economists Advisory Group. The purpose of the study is to discuss the possible effects on Britain's invisible earnings, both short and long term, of our entry into the EEC. The study begins with an analysis of the invisible transactions between the UK and the EEC; tabulated data being given in appendix 1. A wide range of sources has been used and some of the information is unique to this study. However, it cannot be said that the statistics are fully satisfactory and this is mainly because they lack sufficient detail. The published EEC estimates are highly aggregated and, therefore, do not allow the setting up of a matrix of invisible transactions between EEC countries. A further deficiency derives from the fact that both EEC and UK estimates of existing transactions are classified under relatively broad headings; there are, for example, no reliable estimates of crucial elements under 'Other Services'. The main result of these deficiencies is that it is impossible to give a quantitative assessment of the impact of our joining the EEC with any confidence as to its statistical reliability. The second section of the report offers a summary of the relevant EEC economic and legal provisions which will affect firms and institutions for whom invisible earnings are important. The report highlights two problems inherent in the present situation: first, several major provisions have not been worked out in detail and are liable to change as a result of their operational experience; secondly, the timing of their introduction is, in some cases, still in doubt. It is possible to make some quite reasonable assumptions about those EEC provisions which would affect us immediately on entry and those which would be changed or modified as a result of British influence at the conference table. However, forecasting political changes is not within the scope of this study. Where it has been found necessary, however, analysis is based on alternative assumptions about future political events. The third section of the report looks in some detail at the effects of UK entry into the EEC on particular types of invisible transactions, according to the conventional classification into government services, transport (including shipping and civil aviation), travel, other services, interest, profits and dividends, and private transfers. Much of this material was obtained from submissions made by a considerable number of associations, professional organisations and individual businessmen representing firms and institutions in the invisible export market, as well as from a number of government departments, agencies and nationalised industries. The main conclusion of the report is, that, within the economic environment in which UK invisible trade will be carried out, the decisions which will be taken after entry are likely to prove of greater importance than the immediate effects of entry itself.

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S.S. & S.C. CAPSTAN & TURRET LATHES; "STIRK" & "RICHARDS" VERTICAL BORERS; CYLINDRICAL SURFACE & TOOL & CUTTER GRINDERS by "Norton", "Churchill" & "Blanchard"; PLANING MACHINES TO 16 FT. SHAPING MACHINES; BENCH, PILLAR & RADIAL ARM DRILLS; VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINES; 6 IN. TO 20 IN. SLOTTERS; HORIZONTAL BORERS; PLATE ROLLS UP TO 35 FT. x 1½ IN.; MECHANICAL & ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC GUILLOTINE SHEARS; PUNCHING, SHEARING & CROPPING MACHINES; PLATE EDGE PLANERS; CIRCULAR COLD SAWS; BEAM & GIRDER MILLING, BENDING & STRAIGHTENING MACHINES; PRESS BRAKES; BENDING ROLLS; WELDING SETS; 80 TON HYDRAULIC FLANGING PRESS; BAND & CIRCULAR SAWS; TRIPLE DRUM SANDER; FOUR & SIX CUTTER PLANING & MOULDING MACHINES; PLANERS & THICKNESSERS; MORTISING, TENONING & DOVETAILING MACHINES; 4 TO 7 TONS PER HOUR CUPOLAS; CRUCIBLE FURNACES; 50 TONS HORIZONTAL CHAIN TESTER; PNEUMATIC FORGING HAMMERS; DIESEL MOBILE CRANES; OFFICE FURNITURE & CANTEEN EQUIPMENT

NOTE: The Lofty Single Storey Engineering Works with Office Block containing a floor space of 373,000 sq. ft. on 14.8 acres, with Wharfage 300 ft., four Slipways and ample open Land is for Sale by Private Treaty.

Catalogues (when ready) of the Plant & Machinery and details of the Property, may be obtained of:
Messrs. HENRY BUTCHER & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers & Surveyors of Factories, Plant & Equipment, 59/62, High Holborn, London, WC1V 6EG.
Telephone: 01-405 8411 (9-lines)

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

SALES BY AUCTION

September 1-2, 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: TA and VR Centre, Meadowforth Road, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. 041-544 2447)

Miscellaneous aircraft equipment and spares; charging sets; generating sets; industrial tractors; machine tools including, portable electric and pneumatic drills; hand tools; 5 cwt. to 2-ton geared chain blocks; saddles and harnessing; bulkhead and wall clocks; stop watches; binoculars; compasses; cameras and photographing equipment; MT spares; tyres; miscellaneous dry batteries; furniture including beds, tables, chairs, desks, etc.; textiles, carpets; blankets; rags; kitbags, etc.; large quantities of ex CD clothing including blue webbing anklets, blouses and trousers, gabardine raincoats, greatcoats, berets and combination overalls; khaki BD; denims; shirts; boots and shoes.

September 7, 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot, Ordnance Support Unit, RAOC, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH, Yorks. (Tel. 0532 20898)

Diesel and electric fork lift trucks; lathes; radial and pillar drills; cylinder bench and post tool grinders; guillotine and shearing machines; engraving machine; planing and thicknessing machines; sawing machines; welding equipment; test rig; Coles crane parts; spraying machines; pressure washers; trailer fire pump; charging sets; pneumatic tools; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical, signal and wireless equipment; vehicle spares; tool kits and hand tools; hydraulic and screw jacks; household and kitchen equipment; aluminium ladders and steps; ironmongery; plastic sheets 160 ft by 90 ft.; electric fires and irons; watches; compasses, etc.; tents; canvas; carpets; curtains; kit bags; camp equipment; blankets; sheets; blue and khaki overcoats; battledress; raincoats; rubber knee boots; chairs; tables; wardrobes; chests of drawers; desks; beds, etc.; large quantities of miscellaneous stores.

September 14-15, 1971 Plant and Equipment, Clothing and Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon OX6 7AL (Tel. 08692 2073)

Ferguson agriculture tractors; Barford and Muirhall dumpers; road rollers; concrete breakers; concrete mixers; air pump compressors; loading shovels; auto truck; centrifugal pumps; 5 gall. drums; vehicle spares; a few machine tools; very large quantities of clothing including denim overall trousers and blouses; vests; shorts; women's denim overalls; green bush jackets; khaki battledress; items of miscellaneous furniture and other general stores.

September 22-23, 1971 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs. (Tel. 0283 64657)

Large quantity of surplus clothing; textiles; furniture; wooden boxes of various sizes including aero engine cases; bogie trucks; warehouse trucks; ball and roller bearings; mine detectors; machine tools including, capstan and centre lathes; engraving machines; welding units; topping, buffing, polishing, marker machines; bench fly press; grinding machines, etc.; large quantities of miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior and up to date of sale, price 5p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender: Machine Tools

Pedestal and bench drills; tool and surface grinders; gap bed, centre and turret lathes; vertical and universal millers, etc. Located at Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), Sales (S) 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. September 9, 1971.

Sale by Tender: Approximately 17,600 yds. of Glass Cloth Type SG1

Applications to tender should be made to Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply), Sales (S) 6aiii, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	July 22, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	Mar. 24, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	June 23, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	June 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	May 5, 1971
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	July 15, 1971
Catering trades turnover (M)	July 15, 1971
Chemicals industry (Q)	May 26, 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 19, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	July 15, 1971
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	June 2, 1971
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 14, 1970
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	This week
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	June 9, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	June 23, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	July 22, 1971
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	Aug. 5, 1971
Overseas payment and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	July 22, 1970
Food:	
Consumption levels (6-M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	July 15, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	Aug. 5, 1971
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	June 16, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Aug. 5, 1971
World exports of manufacturers (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	July 22, 1971
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Aug. 5, 1971
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	This week
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	July 15, 1971
Hire purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial building (Q)	July 29, 1971
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	July 22, 1971
Industrial production:	
N. Ireland index (M)	July 29, 1971
Wales index (Q)	June 30, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	This week
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 16, 1971
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	July 15, 1971
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	June 30, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	This week
Deliveries (Q)	This week
Production (M)	This week
Volume of production (M)	This week
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Aug. 5, 1971
Motor trades turnover (M)	July 15, 1971
Office development permits (Q)	June 2, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	July 29, 1970
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	July 22, 1971
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	June 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	July 15, 1971
Retail (M)	July 15, 1971
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	July 29, 1971
Hosiery production (M)	July 22, 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	July 22, 1971
Wool exports (Q)	June 23, 1971
Wool output (M)	July 29, 1971
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Sept. 23, 1970
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	July 22, 1971

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representatives overseas	June 30, 1971
Business Monitor titles	Aug. 5, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 30, 1971
Directory of DTI (formerly BOT) departments and their work	April 8, 1970
DTI addresses (former BOT offices)	Mar. 3, 1971
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	June 16, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	July 22, 1971
Release dates of economic statistics	July 22, 1971

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
~ nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
• five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,758		21,758	20,087	20,087	11,372	4,907	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	385	263	47	31
1966	110	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	112	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	112	103.6	140	130	144	145	142	157	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	136	140	148	130	131	357	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	139	152	157	117	136	344	214	42	51
1969 1st qtr	115	122.0	140	138	111	102.3	134	128	138	134	136	96	105	6	5
2nd qtr	118	123.1	142	142	113	103.7	135	141	147	130	129	84	43	2	1
3rd qtr	119	123.2	144	144	113	103.2	138	146	155	130	130	51	—	8	8
4th qtr	120	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	138	146	153	126	131	126	84	10	13
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	133	144	144	112	133	−31	32	−5	−41
2nd qtr	120	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	142	153	163	118	137	106	55	11	21
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	139	154	156	119	133	117	40	6	12
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	161	118	104.7	122	157	167	119	139	152	87	31	60
1971 1st qtr	116	124.4	164	161	116	101.9	137	145	145	114	148	43	67	—	−75
1970 Nov		123.4				103.3									
Dec		125.0				104.9									
1971 Jan		126.8				102.7									
Feb		123.8				99.7									
Mar		122.7				103.0									
Apr		126.5				104.7									
May		124.6													

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963	1963	Series in £ million
										4,362	4,282	
1965	119	112.1	*4.8*	106.8	104.6	157.9	308	265	24,784	116	112	−77
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	110.2	107.3	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	55
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	108.4	108.2	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	−297
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	120.5	112.4	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	−306
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	125.0	115.9	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	437
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	128.5	124.6	217.7	574	186	24,135	181	184	621
1969 2nd qtr	113	131.8	*5.4*	124.2	115.1	195.6	519	202	24,332	165	163	99
3rd qtr	115	132.0	*5.0*	126.1	116.5	197.8	547	200	24,285	165	171	166
4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	127.3	118.0	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	162
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	130.1	120.6	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	180	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	129.2	123.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	147
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	126.9	125.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	77
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.8	128.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	179
1971 1st qtr	121 p	147.9	*8.6*	131.2	131.7	237.5	631	146		189	186	
2nd qtr		153.2	*9.8*	137.2 p	134.8 p	242.2 p	725	131		200 p	211 p	
1970 Dec	125	145.0	*7.9*	128.5	129.1	233.3	589	171		186	204	
1971 Jan	122 p	147.0	*8.5*	129.8	130.7	237.1	613	157		174	175	
Feb	119 p	147.8	*8.5*	130.6	131.6	237.4	623	147		187	172	
Mar	121 p	149.0	*8.8*	132.2	132.6	238.1	656	134		207	211	
Apr	117 p	152.2	*9.4*	137.2	134.0	239.2	704	129		201 p	209 p	
May	115 p	153.2	*9.8*	137.3 p	135.0 p	242.5	731	130		195 p	206 p	
Jun		154.3	*10.3*	136.9 p	135.4 p	244.8 p	740	133		203 p	218 p	
Jul.							788 p	122 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for June

THE unit value index numbers for both exports and imports rose by a little under 1 per cent on a balance of payments basis in June; the terms of trade index was unchanged. In the second quarter as a whole, the export unit value index on a balance of payments basis was nearly 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1971 while the import unit value index rose by 3 per cent. This rise follows a year of stability in the import unit value index.

Both the unit value indices for exports of non-manufactures and of manufactures rose by 2 per cent between the first and second quarters of the year. Within the former group fuels and materials were mainly responsible for the rise. Textiles, where unit values had been rising at a slower rate than the average until this quarter showed the largest increase among manufactured goods with a rise of more than 3 per cent in the second quarter. Unit values of machinery and transport equipment continued their rise and were nearly 3 per cent higher on average in the second quarter than in the first. The unit value index for exports of chemicals, however, which has been moving erratically, fell by 2 per cent between the first and second quarters.

The unit value index for imports of fuels continues to rise rapidly; it was 9 per cent higher in the second quarter of this year than in the first. The indices for the other broad groups of imports all increased in the second quarter. The index for food, drink and tobacco rose by 3 per cent in the second quarter, reflecting a sharp rise in unit values of dairy products (mainly

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1969 1st quarter	123	126	102	146	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	147	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	99	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	100	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	132	143	109	161	149
2nd quarter p	135	146	108	165	167
1970 October	131	137	105	164	166
November	132	139	106	163	155
December	131	141	108	160	164
1971 January	130	143	110	153	141
February	132	143	109	158	137
March	133	144	109	173	168
April p	135	145	107	167	169
May p	135	146	108	161	162
June p	136	147	108	166	171

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimates

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
1970 January	130	128	118	96	151	130	116	133	118	124	147	133	133
February	131	129	120	96	151	131	116	134	119	125	152	134	133
March	131	130	120	95	151	132	117	135	120	124	153	135	135
April	132	131	121	95	152	133	117	136	123	125	155	136	135
May	132	131	121	95	152	134	116	137	123	126	154	137	137
June	132	133	122	96	150	135	118	138	123	126	156	138	137
July	133	133	122	96	151	135	119	139	124	125	156	139	138
August	131	132	121	97	148	136	119	140	124	126	156	140	139
September	132	133	121	98	148	137	119	140	126	126	156	141	140
October	132	134	120	100	148	137	119	141	126	126	155	142	141
November	132	135	121	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	143
December	132	136	119	104	146	141	120	145	130	129	156	148	143
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148
June	138	141	123	124	148	147	126	151	129	136	159	157	149

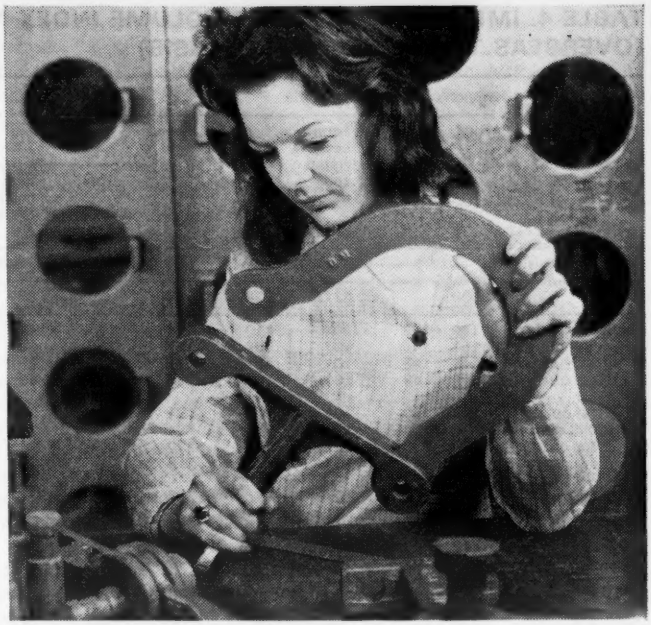
butter) and smaller ones for meat and fish; there were seasonal rises in the unit values of some fruit and vegetables. Unit values of manufactured imports were 2 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first after falling by 5 per cent over the three previous quarters; these movements reflect primarily changes in the price of copper imports.

Trends in United Kingdom trade were discussed in the article on trade in the second quarter, *Trade and Industry* August 5.

Notes:

(a) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1 which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an 'Overseas Trade Statistics' basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the 'Overseas Trade Statistics' to bring them to balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(b) The index numbers on an 'Overseas Trade Statistics' basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the import and export statistics.



Tees and hoops designed to support the walls of vertical tube process heaters under trial assembly at the Glasgow foundry of Dewrance Metals Ltd. Designed for high temperature service, the components have been cast to ASTM standards in nickel and chrome, and are similar to those supplied by Dewrance for use in the oil and petrochemical industries in Italy, Mexico, South Africa and Canada.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) **1961=100**

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	107	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	114	107	113	102	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	120	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	157	104	110	203	223	155	151	155	196	133	131	148	182
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
1970 January	156	110	116	215	205	152	144	153	190	131	128	147	183
February	144	96	199	190	204	148	138	148	181	124	125	142	177
March	151	107	100	188	216	164	140	169	210	142	135	163	206
April	168	110	114	214	244	163	149	165	212	141	145	164	171
May	155	96	104	200	230	157	137	161	205	132	144	152	186
June	168	108	128	197	245	163	159	164	210	142	147	155	187
July	131	80	72	203	195	163	151	165	217	142	147	157	186
August	152	108	122	189	204	105	98	105	137	90	68	99	144
September	165	108	120	219	232	154	170	152	200	143	133	139	182
October	170	115	125	208	242	165	188	160	214	144	135	153	180
November	163	116	108	221	225	172	180	169	214	157	141	158	206
December	164	103	120	214	237	166	161	166	201	160	136	159	192
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203
June	171	114	106	232	248	171	166	174	219	141	135	169	210

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	211	210	155	147	156	195	132	134	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	229	227	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	153	101	103	210	216	215	145	146	145	186	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	165	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	206	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	163	162	107	107	228	233	232	149	141	152	193	133	127	145	177
2nd quarter	163	162	109	101	224	233	232	166	162	169	217	144	139	158	208
1970 January	146	146	103	107	197	201	200	155	150	156	198	130	136	147	186
February	153	152	103	110	190	218	216	152	145	152	186	126	134	144	181
March	152	152	106	107	186	214	213	159	147	161	200	139	133	154	193
April	157	157	104	110	190	226	224	163	151	162	199	135	139	157	187
May	157	157	101	110	195	232	230	148	137	147	192	122	131	135	183
June	161	160	103	121	197	228	226	156	155	160	200	139	146	151	182
July	122	122	76	65	198	177	177	155	155	157	210	135	140	147	179
August	169	169	121	123	214	231	231	117	115	116	149	98	81	116	136
September	167	167	107	121	218	238	238	164	168	163	198	146	135	159	185
October	165	164	108	120	204	233	231	168	183	164	211	137	134	160	187
November	166	165	111	110	231	235	233	155	154	154	203	137	129	145	183
December	163	163	102	113	211	244	244	164	152	166	203	154	134	156	205
1971 January	156	155	103	105	227	221	221	142	130	144	188	125	114	137	171
February	160	159	110	110	201	230	230	137	132	141	183	121	120	135	164
March	173	172	108	104	255	248	247	168	162	171	208	152	148	164	196
April	166	166	111	103	218	240	240	169	163	170	223	151	145	159	198
May	159	158	105	100	221	227	227	161	159	163	211	137	134	149	216
June	163	163	110	102	233	231	230	170	164	174	217	145	138	167	211

Foreign visitors in June

THERE were 571,000 foreign visitors to Britain in June—an increase of 12 per cent on the same month last year, it was reported by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority on August 5.

Over 2 million foreign visitors came to Britain in the first half of 1971, 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1970.

During the first six months of this year there were nearly a million and a quarter visitors from Western Europe (an 11 per cent rise on the same period last year), and 600,000 visitors from the United States (an increase of 13 per cent).

The seasonally adjusted figures suggest however some levelling off in the upward trend.

A BTA spokesman said: 'A recent statement issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development showed that tourism from the United States has been much less buoyant in 1971 than in 1970 or in 1969. Departures of US citizens to Europe during the first seven months of 1971 show a decrease over the same period in 1970 which is a marked contrast to the increases in North American travel recorded in 1970 and 1969. In the circumstances the 13 per cent increase of visitors from the United States represents a significant achievement for Britain'.

Seasonally adjusted figures

Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later this year than last. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends.

In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on the number of Western European visitors.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

(Thousands per month)

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	417	103	233	46	138	27	51
February	182	426	119	253	40	125	23	48
March	248	396	160	230	60	121	27	45
April	411	434	278	263	97	127	36	44
May	459	414	266	244	146	127	47	43
June	571	406	304	245	212	118	55	43

Source: Home Office

The figures are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Insurance companies in 1970

THIS is the ninth annual article summarising the information on investment and assets held by insurance companies which is provided to the Department of Trade and Industry by the British Insurance Association. The previous annual article was published in the 'Board of Trade Journal' of August 19, 1970.

The annual article formerly included statistics of transactions by insurance companies during the first quarter of the year following that to which the annual figures related. The quarterly figures are now published in the Business Monitor Miscellaneous Series (M5), under the title 'Insurance Companies' and Private Pension Funds' Investment', obtainable from HM Stationery Office, price 37½p per annum.

Investment during 1970

Insurance companies' total net investment (including changes in agents' balances, etc.) was £972 million in 1970 (Table 1). This total was nearly a fifth greater than in 1969 and was the largest annual increase since the commencement of this series in 1962. Total net investment of life funds rose by £65.5 million (8.7 per cent) to £816.5 million, while investment by general funds at £155.5 million was more than double that in the previous year.

These total figures differ slightly from those shown in the Business Monitor (M5) for the fourth quarter of 1970 (published in April 1971) which showed the sum of net investment in the four quarters of 1970, but excluded changes in agents' balances, etc., which are only available annually.

The figures for agents' balances, etc., include outstanding premiums, interest accrued, and outstanding interest, dividends and rents, but probably the largest single component is world wide reinsurance balances.

Investment by life funds in 1970 accounted for 84 per cent of total net investment. The pattern of investment, which is set out in Table 2, shows a continuation of the fall which began in 1968 in the proportion invested in British Government securities, and, as in 1969, there was disinvestment in United Kingdom local authorities' securities. The most significant feature was the increase in the proportion invested in company shares, which rose from 31 per cent in 1969 to 38 per cent in 1970. In actual terms, investment in ordinary shares at £232 million, was about £100 million higher than in 1969 and just under £50 million above the high level of 1968; it may in some measure reflect a revival of the optimism in the market, ordinary share prices having reached a low point in the second quarter of 1970.

The proportion invested in mortgages and loans fell from 26 per cent in 1969 to 14 per cent in 1970, but investment in land, property and ground rents rose by 1 per cent to 25 per cent of life funds' total net investment. The pattern of investment of general funds is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 1. TOTAL NET INVESTMENT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

£ million

	Combined Funds						General Funds						Life Funds					
	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970	1970
British government and government-guaranteed securities:																		
Period to maturity:																		
Up to 5 years	–65.7	–40.5	–37.7	–37.8	186.2	224.0	–11.9	– 5.8	– 0.1	–21.9	36.2	58.1	–53.8	–34.7	–37.7	–15.9	150.1	166.0
Over 5 and up to 10 years	– 5.2	–18.7	–26.4	10.0	145.0	135.1	– 2.9	– 4.9	– 5.2	– 1.7	22.7	24.4	– 2.3	–13.8	–21.2	11.7	122.3	110.6
Over 10 and up to 15 years	13.5	– 0.2	20.2	49.6	304.4	254.8	– 2.5	– 5.7	– 1.1	22.3	67.5	45.1	16.0	5.5	21.3	27.2	236.9	209.7
Over 15 years	275.4	176.8	146.4	39.1	804.3	765.3	17.8	9.5	– 5.9	– 6.8	36.3	43.0	257.6	167.3	152.3	45.8	768.1	722.3
Undated	1.1	2.7	4.3	14.4	67.4	53.0	0.2	– 0.3	– 0.6	– 1.0	2.0	3.0	0.9	3.0	4.9	15.4	65.4	50.0
Total	219.1	120.1	106.8	75.2	1,507.4	1,432.2	0.7	– 7.2	–12.9	– 9.0	164.6	173.6	218.6	127.2	119.7	84.2	1,342.8	1,258.6
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	– 1.8	15.8	–20.5	–12.9	33.8	46.7	– 4.5	0.7	– 0.8	0.5	6.0	5.5	2.7	15.1	–19.6	–13.4	27.8	41.2
Company securities:																		
Ordinary shares	99.6	223.7	148.1	261.5	612.3	350.8	38.4	35.2	16.9	29.1	92.7	63.6	61.2	188.5	131.2	232.4	519.7	287.3
Unit trust units (1)	...	...	...	9.0	9.5	0.5	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	9.0	9.5	0.5
Preference shares	–32.5	–21.6	– 3.9	– 2.0	36.6	38.6	11.4	12.9	11.1	16.5	25.0	8.5	–43.9	–34.5	–15.0	–18.5	11.6	30.1
Debentures, etc.	185.4	218.1	122.3	94.0	255.0	161.0	– 5.2	4.2	4.6	5.0	22.5	17.6	190.7	213.9	117.6	89.1	232.5	143.4
Total	252.5	420.2	266.5	362.6	913.5	550.9	44.6	52.2	32.7	50.5	140.2	89.6	208.0	368.0	233.8	312.0	773.3	461.2
Other investments:																		
Mortgages and loans:																		
Home: House purchase loans	34.0	71.4	82.5	36.0	154.0	118.0	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.2	9.3	7.1	32.5	69.2	79.9	33.8	144.7	110.9
Other mortgages and loans	56.0	71.7	114.7	98.1	201.9	103.8	– 1.3	– 2.6	6.7	20.4	26.6	6.2	57.2	74.4	108.0	77.7	175.3	97.6
Overseas	2.3	1.4	3.5	2.8	4.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	1.2
Overseas government, etc., securities	3.6	– 1.9	–12.6	0.5	22.4	21.9	0.3	– 0.1	– 1.2	– 0.1	8.7	8.8	3.3	– 1.8	–11.4	0.6	13.7	11.3
Land, property and ground rents	95.3	119.4	186.0	197.5	238.5	41.0	– 8.2	– 6.2	3.0	– 5.1	5.0	10.1	103.5	125.6	183.0	202.6	233.5	13.1
Other	– 0.1	0.9	1.6	– 0.1	0.1	0.2	– 0.1	– 0.2	0.1	—	—	—	– 0.2	1.0	1.5	– 0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	191.1	262.9	375.7	334.8	621.4	286.7	– 7.7	– 6.8	11.1	17.7	50.5	32.8	198.4	269.7	364.6	317.1	570.9	253.8
Total of investments	661.1	819.0	728.6	759.6	3,076.1	2,316.5	33.2	39.0	30.1	59.7	361.3	301.6	627.9	780.0	698.5	699.9	2,714.8	2,014.9
Cash and short-term assets	44.3	0.7	47.1	130.5			18.3	8.0	12.6	39.7			25.9	– 7.3	34.6	90.8		
Agents' balances, etc.	55.9	75.1	40.3	81.9			27.7	56.9	22.4	56.1			28.2	18.2	17.9	25.8		
Total net investment	761.3	894.8	816.0	972.1			79.2	103.9	65.0	155.5			682.0	790.9	751.0	816.5		

(1) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary Shares' or 'Other Assets'.

(continued on next page

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INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1970
continued

Holdings of assets

Table 4 shows that the value of life funds' holdings of assets increased from £12,741 million at the end of 1969 to £13,781 at the end of 1970, an increase of 8 per cent, the same level of expansion as between 1968 and 1969. Holdings of public sector securities (at nominal values) rose by £104 million (3 per cent) in 1970 to £3,447 million and represented 25 per cent of total assets as compared with 26 per cent in 1969. Within this total, holdings of British Government securities rose by £117 million but holdings of United Kingdom local authorities' securities fell by £13 million.

Company securities at book values rose by £463 million to £5,747 million (41 per cent of total assets, the same proportion as in 1969). Mortgages and loans rose by £120 million to £2,332 million (17 per cent of total assets) and land, property and ground rents rose by £240 million to £1,692 million (12 per cent of total assets compared with 11 per cent in 1969).

At the end of 1970 life funds' holdings of cash and other short-term assets, at £233 million, were nearly double the figure for the previous year and represented 2 per cent of total assets compared with 1 per cent in each year since 1961. Agents' balances at £245 million were £25 million higher than in 1969, and represented 2 per cent of total assets.

The total assets of general funds rose by £211 million to £1,671 million in 1970, an increase of 14 per cent. Holdings of public sector securities fell by £6 million, but company securities rose by £67 million to £637 million, mortgages and loans by £30 million to £92 million, and land, property and ground rents by £19 million to £106 million. Overall there was very little change in the pattern of holdings of assets in 1970 compared with the previous year.

Notes and definitions

These statistics cover:

(a) United Kingdom companies which are members of the British Insurance Association, that is, those whose parent company is registered and whose head office is in the United Kingdom.
(b) Commonwealth life companies which are members of the British Insurance Association, in respect of their United Kingdom business.
(c) Collecting Friendly Societies.

The returns include assets held in respect of money remitted by overseas branches and subsidiaries, but they exclude direct investment by a United Kingdom company in its overseas branches or subsidiaries, as well as financial assets held by or on behalf of those branches, even if held in the United Kingdom.

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 2. PATTERN OF INVESTMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS †

	Percentage of Totals							
	Holdings of Assets				Net Investment in Assets			
	End 1967‡	End 1968‡	End 1969‡	End 1970‡	1967	1968	1969	1970
British government and government guaranteed securities	24	24	23	22	32	16	16	10
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	4	3	3	3	—	2	– 3	– 2
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	20	22	22	23	9	24	17	28
Unit trust units (1)	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	1
Preference shares	3	2	2	1	– 6	– 4	– 2	– 2
Debentures, etc.	18	18	17	17	28	27	16	11
Mortgages and loans	17	17	17	17	13	18	26	14
Land, property and ground rents	11	11	11	12	15	16	24	25
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	1	1	1	1	1	—	– 1	—
Cash and other short-term assets	1	1	1	2	4	– 1	5	11
Agents' balances, etc.	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
£ million	10,626	11,830	12,741	13,781	682	791	751	817

† Holdings of British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities are at nominal values; other assets are at book values. Net investment in assets is at cash transaction values.
‡ Includes Commonwealth Life Funds.
(1) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary Shares' or 'Other Assets'.

TABLE 3. PATTERN OF INVESTMENT OF GENERAL INSURANCE FUNDS †

	Percentage of Totals							
	Holdings of Assets				Net Investment in Assets			
	End 1967	End 1968	End 1969	End 1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
British government and government guaranteed securities	15	13	14	12	1	– 7	–20	– 6
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	3	3	3	2	– 6	1	– 1	– 1
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	23	27	27	27	48	34	26	19
Unit trust units	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—
Preference shares	6	7	7	7	14	12	17	11
Debentures, etc.	5	5	5	5	– 7	4	7	4
Mortgages and loans	7	4	4	5	—	—	14	15
Land, property and ground rents	7	6	6	6	–10	– 6	5	– 3
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	4	3	2	2	—	—	– 2	—
Cash and other short-term assets	7	7	9	10	23	8	19	26
Agents' balances, etc.	22	24	23	24	35	55	34	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
£ million	1,175	1,335	1,460	1,671	79	104	65	156

† Holdings of British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities are at nominal value; other assets are at book values. Net investment in assets is at cash transaction values.
(1) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trusts unit was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary Shares' or 'Other Assets'.

Thus the figures of holdings of assets differ from other published insurance statistics. The British Insurance Association itself publishes each year total investments of its British members. These figures differ in two important respects from those of holdings of assets published in the present article. First, the annual statistics published by the British Insurance Association includes assets of overseas subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies, and secondly, public sector securities in the present statistics are at nominal values while in the Association's figures they are at book values.

The figures differ from those published by the Department of Trade and Industry in the Annual Summaries of Statements of Insurance Business published under the Insurance Companies Act, 1958 as amended, in additional respects; the latter give assets divided between companies carrying on life business and other companies, compared with the breakdown between life assets and other assets in this article. The annual Summaries also include companies which are not members of the British Insurance Association, but these are very small in relation to the total.

The Collecting Friendly Societies are not included in the annual summaries published under the 1958 Act, but one of the largest members of the Association of Collecting Friendly Societies, is a member of the British Insurance Association and is included in the figures published by the British Insurance Association.

Cash and short-term assets include cash in hand and with United Kingdom banks, United Kingdom Treasury bills and local authority bills and temporary money, and other short-term assets held in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Holdings of public sector securities are at nominal values; holdings of other investments are at book values. Transactions in assets are at cash values. Net investment is the difference between the value of assets acquired and the value of assets realised.

Public sector securities include British Government and Government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authority securities (including Harbour Boards, Water Boards, etc.). Treasury bills and local authority bills are not included under this heading. Securities with optional redemption dates are classified by their final date. Conversions on maturity are omitted from the statistics of transactions in assets.

Figures given in the various tables in this article have been rounded, and totals are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components.

The statistics shown in Table 4 can give only a broad picture of the distribution of insurance companies' assets because of the different bases of valuation.

Changes in book values between the end of one year and of the next do not correspond to the cash value of transactions during the year because of re-valuations.

Changes between one year and the next in the statistics of holdings of public sector securities by maturity dates are affected by the transfer of stocks from longer to shorter maturity classifications.

TABLE 4. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD BY INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970

£ million, end period

	Combined Funds					General Funds				Life Funds				
	1967	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1967‡	1968‡	1969‡	1970‡
PUBLIC SECTOR SECURITIES AT NOMINAL VALUES:														
British government and government guaranteed securities:														
Period to maturity:														
Up to 5 years	132	144	121	102	79	52	52	52	35	80	92	70	50	44
Over 5 and up to 10 years	108	114	97	99	169	22	22	21	28	87	92	75	78	141
Over 10 and up to 15 years	205	216	204	245	225	27	16	23	41	178	189	187	222	184
Over 15 years	1,641	1,747	1,967	2,142	2,199	72	84	98	85	1,568	1,675	1,883	2,044	2,115
Undated	510	541	571	564	591	5	4	6	5	505	536	567	558	585
Total	2,596	2,762	2,961	3,152	3,263	178	178	200	194	2,418	2,584	2,782	2,952	3,069
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities:														
Period to maturity:														
Up yo 5 years	51	52	63	66	77	14	15	16	15	37	38	48	51	62
Over 5 and up to 10 years	84	86	110	113	119	13	14	12	13	71	73	96	101	106
Over 10 and up to 15 years	91	92	82	73	62	5	5	5	6	86	87	77	68	56
Over 15 years	165	168	162	147	129	6	6	7	6	159	163	155	140	123
Undated	24	24	29	33	33	—	—	—	1	23	24	29	32	31
Total	415	422	445	432	419	38	40	41	41	376	384	405	391	378
Total of public sector securities	3,012	3,185	3,406	3,584	3,682	217	218	241	235	2,795	2,968	3,187	3,343	3,447
OTHER ASSETS AT BOOK VALUES:														
Company securities:†														
Ordinary shares	2,306	2,358	2,943	3,238	3,645	282	362	401	443	2,024	2,076	2,580	2,837	3,202
Unit trust units (1)	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	35
Preference shares	370	375	347	327	318	77	88	95	113	293	299	259	232	206
Debentures, etc.	1,865	1,972	2,184	2,290	2,386	64	71	74	81	1,801	1,908	2,113	2,216	2,305
Total	4,541	4,705	5,473	5,855	6,385	423	521	570	637	4,119	4,282	4,952	5,284	5,747
Mortgages and loans:														
Home: House purchase loans	928	939	1,052	1,114	1,154	30	32	34	37	898	909	1,021	1,080	1,117
Other mortgages and loans	870	921	1,000	1,122	1,230	16	14	21	45	853	905	986	1,102	1,186
Overseas	29	30	32	37	39	7	8	7	10	22	22	24	30	29
Overseas government, etc., securities	104	131	139	123	124	31	39	35	38	73	100	101	88	86
Land, property and ground rents	1,194	1,211	1 349	1,539	1,797	82	85	87	106	1,111	1,129	1,264	1,452	1,692
Other	55	55	5	22	—	19	—	—	—	36	37	5	22	—
Total	3,180	3,287	3,578	3,957	4,345	185	178	184	236	2,995	3,102	3,400	3,773	4,109
Total of other securities and assets	10.734	11,177	12,457	13,396	14,451	825	917	995	1,108	9,909	10,352	11,540	12,401	13,303
Cash and short-term assets	176	180	188	246	399	89	99	125	166	87	91	89	121	233
Agents' balances, etc.	438	444	519	560	642	261	318	340	396	178	183	202	220	245
Total assets	11,348	11,802	13,164	14,201	15,452	1,175	1,335	1,460	1,671	10,173	10,626	11,830	12,741	13,781

† The figures for combined life and general funds include £348 million at end 1967, £417 million at end 1968, £443 million at end 1969 and £501 million at end 1970 of securities of companies registered overseas. Of these amounts £181 million in 1967, £222 million in 1968, £225 million in 1969 and £258 million at end 1970 represented ordinary shares of United States companies; the balance consisted very largely of securities of companies registered in the overseas sterling area and Canada. Holdings of securities of companies registered in other countries, including Europe, totalled only £23 million in 1967, £28 million in 1968, £40 million in 1969 and £45 million in 1970.

‡ Includes Commonwealth Life companies.

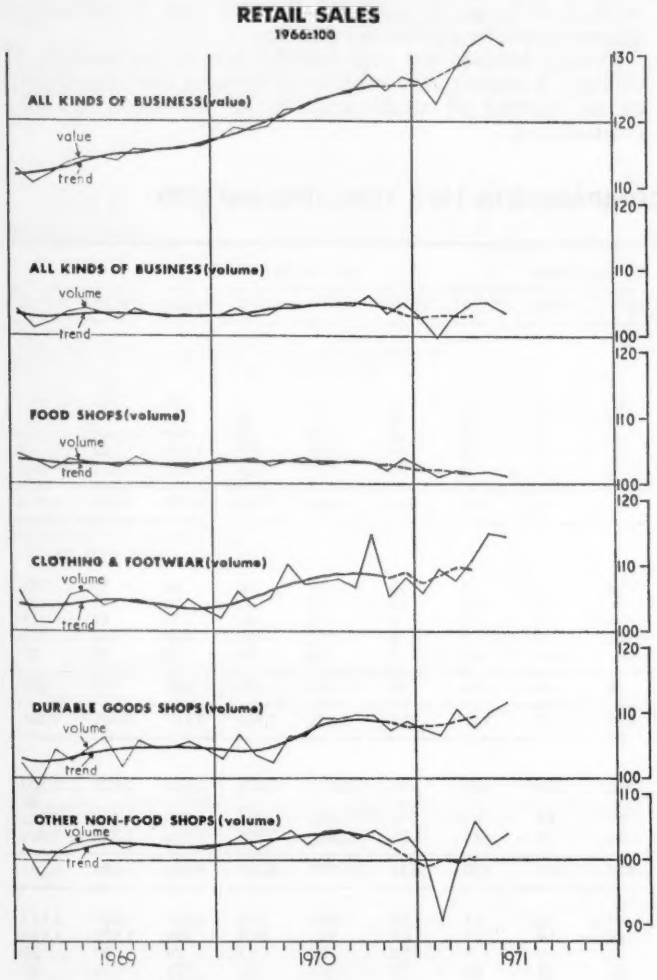
(1) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary Shares' or 'Other Assets'.

Retail trade in June

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail trade in June is 103.4 (1966=100), making an average of 104.3 for the second quarter of 1971. This is a little less than the average for the second half of 1970, but 2½ per cent above the low figure for the first quarter of 1971 when trade was affected by the postal strike.

Compared with the second half of 1970 the volume of sales by both clothing and footwear shops and durable goods shops were 1 per cent higher in the second quarter, but sales by food shops were 1½ per cent less. There was little difference in the volume of sales by other non-food shops.

After making an allowance for the effect of the Spring bank holiday, which fell in the May period in 1970 but at the beginning of the June period this year, the volume of sales in June 1971 was 1 per cent less than in June 1970. At current prices sales were 8 per cent up.



All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

(†) The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by June 1971 sales was the five weeks from May 30, 1971 to July 3, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from May 31, 1970 to July 4, 1970. As the figures are based on the values of sales they are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax.

(‡) The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit.

(§) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) (†) 1966=100

	All kinds of business (‡)	Food shops (‡)	Non-food shops			
			Total (‡)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (§)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	101.4	101.2	101.5	100	103	102
1968	103.6	102.1	104.8	104	108	104
1969	103.0	103.1	102.9	104	104	102
1970	104.2	103.3	105.0	107	107	103
1969 3rd quarter	103.2	103.1	103.2	105	104	102
4th quarter	102.9	102.8	102.9	103	105	102
1970 1st quarter	103.3	103.7	103.1	104	104	102
2nd quarter	104.2	103.4	104.9	107	105	103
3rd quarter	104.6	103.1	105.9	107	109	104
4th quarter	104.7	103.1	106.0	109	109	104
1971 1st quarter	101.9	101.8	101.9	108	108	97
2nd quarter	104.3	101.4	106.8	110	110	104
1970 October	106.0	103.2	108.2	115	110	105
November	103.3	102.0	104.3	105	107	103
December*	104.9	103.8	105.7	108	109	103
1971 January	102.7	102.4	103.1	106	107	100
February	99.7	101.0	98.5	109	106	91
March*	103.0	101.9	103.7	108	111	100
April	104.7	101.6	107.7	111	108	106
May	104.9	101.7	107.5	115	110	102
June*	103.4	101.1	105.6	104	112	104
1971 Jan.-Mar.	101.9	101.8	101.9	108	108	97
Apr.-June	104.3	101.4	106.8	110	110	104
Percentage increase	2.4	—0.4	4.8	2	2	7

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) (†) 1966=100

	All kinds of business (‡)	Food shops (‡)	Non-food shops			
			Total (‡)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (§)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	103.0	103.0	102.9	102	104	103
1968	109.2	108.0	110.2	107	113	111
1969	114.3	115.3	113.5	112	113	115
1970	122.4	122.2	122.6	121	123	123
1969 3rd quarter	115.1	115.9	114.3	113	113	116
4th quarter	116.1	117.5	115.4	113	115	117
1970 1st quarter	118.4	119.4	117.6	115	117	119
2nd quarter	121.0	120.9	121.3	121	120	122
3rd quarter	123.9	123.3	124.6	122	127	125
4th quarter	126.2	125.3	127.0	127	128	127
1971 1st quarter	125.5	126.9	124.4	127	130	121
2nd quarter	131.9	131.3	132.7	132	134	132
1970 October	127.1	124.7	129.1	132	129	127
November	124.7	124.2	125.1	122	127	126
December*	126.7	126.6	126.9	126	129	127
1971 January	125.9	126.9	125.2	124	129	124
February	122.7	125.7	120.1	129	128	114
March*	127.5	127.9	127.1	128	133	125
April	131.3	129.7	133.0	133	132	133
May	133.0	132.4	133.8	138	135	130
June*	131.5	131.7	131.6	126	136	132
1971 Jan.-Mar.	125.5	126.9	124.4	127	130	121
Apr.-June	131.9	131.3	132.7	132	134	132
Percentage increase	5.1	3.5	6.7	3	3	9

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in June

NEW instalment credit extended in June by finance houses and retailers totalled £147 million in seasonally adjusted terms, much the same as in May. New credit advanced in the second quarter as a whole totalled £451 million, little different from the fourth quarter of 1970 but 11 per cent more than in the first quarter of this year when mail order business was reduced by the postal strike.

New credit advanced by finance houses in the second quarter totalled £212 million (seasonally adjusted), much the same as in the first quarter but 4 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of last year. Instalment credit sales by retailers recovered in the second quarter to 3 per cent more (at current prices) than in the fourth quarter of 1970: durable goods shops, department stores and "other instalment credit retailers" all recorded increases over this period, but the increase for "other instalment credit retailers" was by no means sufficient to make up for the loss of mail order business in the first quarter.

After little change during the first quarter as a whole, when repayments equalled the reduced level of new credit, total instalment debt owed to finance houses and retailers increased by £30 million during the second quarter in seasonally adjusted terms—much the same rate of increase as in the fourth quarter of 1970. At the end of June this debt was 7 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers ‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
Debt outstanding at 31 December 1970 (unadjusted)	—	1,384	—	845	—	539
1967	1,520	–40	746	–15	774	–25
1968	1,600	43	769	26	831	17
1969	1,517	–19	701	–21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1969 2nd quarter	379	– 2	173	–10	206	8
3rd quarter	382	– 7	176	– 4	206	– 3
4th quarter	390	2	180	—	210	2
1970 1st quarter	403	12	187	6	216	6
2nd quarter	423	26	204	18	219	8
3rd quarter	438	20	211	11	227	9
4th quarter	452	29	220	23	232	6
1971 1st quarter	406	—	213	17	193	–17
2nd quarter	451	30	212	8	239	22
1970 December	155	15	80	13	75	2
1971 January	138	7	68	7	70	—
February	118	12	70	8	48	4
March	150	–19	75	2	75	–21
April	158	14	72	4	86	10
May	146	8	68	4	78	4
June	147	8	72	—	75	8
1971 Jan.-Mar. Av.	135	—	71	17	65	–17
1971 Apr.-June Av.	150	30	71	8	79	22
Percentage increase	11		—		22	

† Direct business only; i.e. excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers ‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1967	103	101	105	104
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1969 2nd quarter	109	101	117	114
3rd quarter	109	100	114	115
4th quarter	111	102	117	117
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	105	120	133	93
2nd quarter	128	118	139	133
1970 December*	121	116	128	124
1971 January	113	119	131	107
February	84	122	137	53
March*	117	120	130	113
April	136	116	136	150
May	126	121	141	127
June*	122	117	139	124
1971 Jan.-Mar.	105	120	133	93
1971 April-June	128	118	139	133
Percentage increase	21	–2	4	43

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.
‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.
§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.
The monthly period consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by June 1971 sales was the four weeks from May 30, 1971 to July 3, 1971, the corresponding period in 1970 was from May 31, 1970 to July 4, 1970.

A rotary forms press purchased by the South African Government in 1921 was dismantled this year to make way for a new press supplied by the same manufacturer—Timsons Ltd., of Kettering and London. The name-plate from the fifty-year-old machine was mounted and the South African Government printer, Mr. J. De Beer, presented the plaque to Mr. E. A. Timson, chairman and managing director of Timsons Ltd., on their stand at IPEX. During his visit Mr. De Beer also discussed the final arrangements for another Timson forms press which is being shipped to South Africa at the end of August.

Government Publications in the Midlands

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1

Man-made fibres

Quarterly analysis of production

PRODUCTION by weight of synthetic fibres in the second quarter of 1971 was 3 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1970 while production by weight of viscose plus acetate was 7 per cent less.

Within the total for synthetic fibres production of continuous filament yarn was 13 per cent more and staple fibre 7 per cent less. Under the heading 'viscose plus acetate' production of continuous filament yarn was 15 per cent less and staple fibre 3 per cent less than in the second quarter of 1970.

Figures issued by the Man-made Fibres Producers Committee are now given in metric tonnes; the table has been converted to maintain continuity.

ANALYSIS OF MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tonnes (†)

	Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate
1961	66.2	191.3	39.7	79.2	26.5	112.2
1962	83.0	201.5	51.7	80.2	31.2	121.3
1963	105.4	220.8	64.3	85.5	41.1	135.3
1964	126.4	247.9	75.1	96.4	51.3	151.5
1965	148.0	243.0	81.6	98.2	66.4	144.9
1966	174.8	225.1	95.8	90.7	78.9	134.4
1967	194.1	239.1	108.2	90.7	85.9	148.5
1968	268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969	291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970	336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1969 1st quarter	71.3	70.6	39.5	25.8	31.8	44.8
2nd quarter	75.7	68.0	39.4	25.3	36.3	42.7
3rd quarter	70.4	55.3	37.4	20.2	33.1	35.2
4th quarter	74.0	68.6	39.6	25.3	34.3	43.3
1970 1st quarter	78.2	68.5	38.4	25.0	39.8	43.5
2nd quarter	87.4	68.3	43.0	24.6	44.4	43.7
3rd quarter	84.2	64.5	40.9	19.8	43.3	44.7
4th quarter	87.0	61.2	44.3	21.5	42.7	39.7
1971 1st quarter	92.5	64.8	49.6	22.6	42.9	42.2
2nd quarter	89.6	63.6	48.5	21.0	41.1	42.6

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis: previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

A bubble cup tray under construction at the Greenhithe works of A.P.V. Kestner Ltd., The tray constructed throughout in Kestner's own thermosetting plastic, Keebush, is part of an acid concentrator valued at £33,000 ordered from Israel early this year, which will provide additional plant for increased production of hydrochloric acid.

Deliveries

Total deliveries of man-made fibres in the second quarter of 1971 were 3 per cent less than in the corresponding quarter of 1970.

Deliveries of continuous filament to the home trade during the second quarter of 1971 were 3 per cent less than in the second quarter of 1970. Deliveries for weft knitting showed a 4 per cent increase and for warp knitting an increase of 9 per cent. For broad weaving and for industrial purposes they were 14 per cent and 20 per cent less respectively.

Deliveries of staple fibre to the home trade during the second quarter of 1971 were 9 per cent less. Deliveries to cotton spinning were 4 per cent more but to wool spinning they were 17 per cent less and to flax spinning 26 per cent less.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarns for export were 8 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1970, while deliveries of staple fibres were 2 per cent more.

Figures issued by the Man-made Fibres Producers Committee are now given in metric tonnes; the table has been converted to maintain continuity.

DELIVERIES OF CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARN (‡)

Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Home						Exports as yarn (†)
		Total	Broad weaving	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	
1964	176.9	134.1	39.5	25.8	19.3	43.4	6.0	42.9
1965	180.3	140.7	40.4	25.0	21.4	48.1	5.8	39.6
1966	183.8	149.5	41.1	30.9	20.9	48.6	7.9	34.4
1967	198.4	156.9	34.2	39.6	25.3	48.9	8.9	41.5
1968	238.4	188.9	40.0	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969	242.7	193.6	39.2	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970	254.8	198.1	35.3	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1969								
1st qtr.	64.8	52.6	11.0	15.1	9.3	14.7	2.4	12.2
2nd qtr.	62.7	50.8	10.4	13.6	9.5	15.2	2.1	12.0
3rd qtr.	52.8	42.7	8.3	11.0	7.7	13.7	2.0	10.1
4th qtr.	62.4	47.7	9.5	12.1	8.8	15.2	1.9	14.7
1970								
1st qtr.	63.8	47.9	9.0	13.9	8.8	14.4	1.8	15.8
2nd qtr.	64.9	51.1	9.7	16.4	9.4	13.8	1.7	13.8
3rd qtr.	57.4	45.5	8.4	14.4	8.9	11.9	1.9	11.9
4th qtr.	68.8	53.5	8.1	19.0	10.8	13.2	2.5	15.2
1971								
1st qtr.	69.3	53.9	8.6	20.0	10.5	12.7	2.2	15.3
2nd qtr.	64.5	49.6	8.3(§)	17.1	10.3	11.1	2.8	14.9

(†) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(‡) From January 1968 a revised classification of end-uses was introduced; from the first quarter of 1968, therefore, the figures for deliveries to individual industries may not be precisely comparable with those for earlier periods.

(§) Includes 2.2 thousand metric tonnes for carpets and rugs.

DELIVERIES OF STAPLE FIBRE

Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Home					Exports (†)
		Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	
1964	208.6	158.6	62.0	57.8	17.4	21.5	50.1
1965	204.4	151.8	57.0	56.9	13.3	24.5	52.7
1966	204.5	147.6	52.1	57.0	12.8	25.6	57.0
1967	234.5	152.9	47.9	58.2	19.1	27.8	81.6
1968	282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969	299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970	329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1969 1st quarter	79.4	45.5	13.3	14.0	8.0	10.3	33.9
2nd quarter	77.5	40.7	12.3	13.1	6.3	9.1	36.8
3rd quarter	67.6	37.0	11.2	10.9	6.1	8.9	30.6
4th quarter	74.7	46.0	14.3	13.6	7.7	10.5	28.8
1970 1st quarter	81.7	46.5	14.2	13.9	7.8	10.7	35.2
2nd quarter	85.8	49.5	14.4	15.0	8.5	11.6	36.3
3rd quarter	80.8	44.1	13.1	13.7	7.1	10.3	36.7
4th quarter	81.1	51.3	15.9	14.6	8.1	12.7	29.8
1971 1st quarter	88.7	49.4	16.8	13.2	6.9	12.5	39.3
2nd quarter	82.4	45.2	15.0	12.5(‡)	6.3	11.5	37.2

(†) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(‡) Woollen spinning 5.9 thousand metric tonnes; worsted spinning 6.5 thousand metric tonnes.

Production of man-made fibres in June

THE volume of production of man-made fibres in June was 2 per cent more than in June 1970.

TOTAL production by weight of man-made fibres in June was 4 per cent less than in June 1970 with output of continuous filament 3 per cent more and staple fibre 8 per cent less.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tonnes (†)

		Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964		374.3	171.5	202.8
1965		391.0	179.8	211.2
1966		399.9	186.6	213.3
1967		433.2	198.9	234.4
1968		539.1	241.8	297.4
1969		553.9	252.5	301.5
1970		599.4	257.6	341.9
1969	1st quarter	141.9	65.3	76.6
	2nd quarter	143.7	64.7	79.0
	3rd quarter	125.8	57.6	68.2
	4th quarter	142.6	64.9	77.7
1970	1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
	2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
	3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
	4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971	1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
	2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
1970	January	50.3	22.0	28.3
	February	45.5	19.6	25.9
	March	51.0	21.8	29.2
	April	52.8	22.6	30.1
	May	51.6	23.0	28.6
	June	51.3	22.0	29.3
1971	January	52.2	24.7	27.6
	February	48.3	22.3	26.0
	March	56.7	25.2	31.5
	April	51.0	22.4	28.6
	May	52.9	24.5	28.3
	June	49.4	22.5	26.8

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

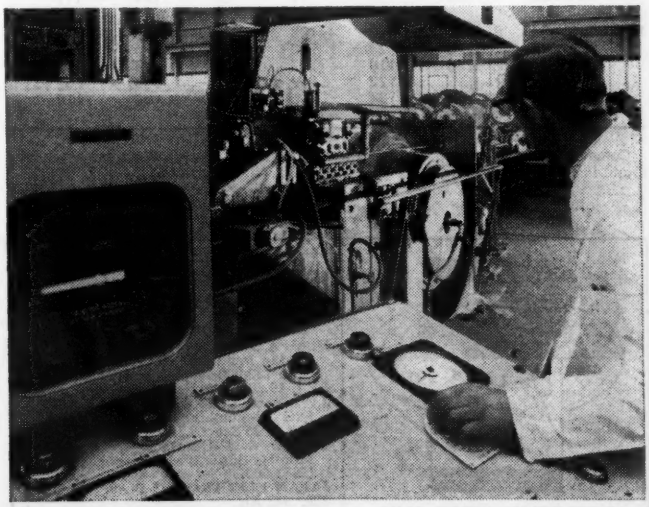
INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1964		117	
1965		129	
1966		142	
1967		154	
1968		201	
1969		213	
1970		238	
1969	1st quarter	216	204
	2nd quarter	221	211
	3rd quarter	199	220
	4th quarter	216	218
1970	1st quarter	228	214
	2nd quarter	248	236
	3rd quarter	234	258
	4th quarter	241	243
1971	1st quarter	263	252
	2nd quarter	253	242
1970	January	228	221
	February	224	208
	March	233	215
	April	253	237
	May	249	233
	June	243	238
	July	238	252
	August	219	259
	September	244	263
	October	240	247
	November	251	248
	December	233	233
1971	January	256	248
	February	263	250
	March	271	257
	April	255	239
	May	258	244
	June	246	243

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1970, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1971 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel.: 01-222 7877, Ext. 2867 or 2858.

One of the largest single export orders for Mary Quant cosmetics, worth over £100,000, ready to leave the Surbiton factory for delivery to Germany. Mary Quant Cosmetics are being launched in Germany in mid-September when Mary Quant will present her range during Hamburg British Week. Her London double decker bus, refitted as a luxury make-up school, also sails for Germany on September 9.



Part of the 'Dyform' strand production plant at British Ropes Ltd's., Wakefield factory. This plant will carry out the two contracts totalling £1 million placed by Standard Telephones and Cables for core strand for two new transatlantic telephone cables, from Canada to the United Kingdom and from Brazil to the Canary Islands. Approximately 5,570 nautical miles of 'Dyform' strand will be supplied, the largest contract the company has received for this material.

Textile industry: orders and deliveries

In the three months ending May 1971 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 7 per cent more than the three months ending February. Deliveries which decreased by 3 per cent in the same period were less than net new orders, so that orders on hand were 3 per cent higher than at the end of February.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

		Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
		December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963		117		105		100	
1964		129		106		103	
1965		124		103		104	
1966		105		97		102	
1967		118		102		99	
1968		144		118		111	
1969		134		113		113	
1970		125		112		114	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969	1st quarter	148	144	121	113	116	113
	2nd quarter	143	143	109	114	115	116
	3rd quarter	133	137	93	106	103	112
	4th quarter	134	134	119	109	118	112
1970	1st quarter	137	132	118	113	114	114
	2nd quarter	130	129	109	110	117	114
	3rd quarter	127	131	102	116	105	114
	4th quarter	125	125	119	110	121	115
1971	1st quarter P	123	119	113	104	114	111
1970	January	136	135	118	116	110	113
	February	136	133	119	109	121	115
	March	137	132	117	112	112	115
	April	135	132	112	112	120	113
	May	132	130	105	109	113	116
	June	130	129	110	109	117	112
	July	128	130	89	115	95	111
	August	126	130	96	119	104	120
	September	127	131	121	115	116	111
	October	126	130	124	114	128	117
	November	127	127	134	109	131	117
	December	125	125	98	107	104	111
1971	January P	124	122	108	107	110	116
	February P	123	120	113	106	116	112
	March P	123	118	117	107	116	112
	April P	125	122	112	115	106	102
	May P	126	124	119	121	108	116

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ending May 1971 net new orders received by the made-up clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 7 per cent up on the three months ending February. As deliveries, which were 4 per cent up, were less than net new orders, the order books at the end of May were 10 per cent higher than at the end of February.

The comparisons given above are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

MADE-UP CLOTHING

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

		Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
		December 1962 = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100		Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	
1963		107		101		100	
1964		112		104		104	
1965		137		112		109	
1966		114		106		109	
1967		124		107		105	
1968		148		110		107	
1969		143		107		107	
1970		155		112		111	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1969	1st quarter	132	143	101	102	109	106
	2nd quarter	143	134	110	105	104	109
	3rd quarter	133	145	102	114	108	108
	4th quarter	143	143	114	106	108	107
1970	1st quarter	140	149	109	114	110	110
	2nd quarter	151	142	115	106	109	110
	3rd quarter	142	151	105	115	110	110
	4th quarter	155	155	121	115	114	112
1971	1st quarter	153	165	118	120	119	115
1969	October	140	148	130	113	118	108
	November	151	147	134	108	115	108
	December	143	143	77	98	91	106
1970	January	144	143	98	110	96	109
	February	140	143	111	108	117	108
	March	140	149	118	124	118	114
	April	139	147	111	103	112	107
	May	149	144	121	107	105	113
	June	151	142	114	108	110	111
	July	146	143	97	110	105	108
	August	138	139	88	107	101	113
	September	142	151	130	128	123	108
	October	149	154	138	119	126	114
	November	158	152	133	108	118	110
	December	155	155	92	118	97	112
1971	January	166	167	125	141	107	122
	February	155	160	102	100	120	111
	March	153	165	125	120	128	113
	April	153	163	114	117	115	121
	May P	183	176	167	148	117	126

New Business Monitors for made-up clothing

The first results are now published in the Business Monitor series of the new statistical inquiries conducted by the Business Statistics Office into manufacturers' sales of weatherproof outerwear (Minimum List Heading 441 of the Standard Industrial Classification), men's and boys' tailored outerwear (MLH 442), women's and girls' tailored outerwear (MLH 443), overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc. (MLH 444), women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear etc. (MLH 445) and corsets, umbrellas etc. and miscellaneous clothing articles and accessories (MLH 449/1, 3 and 4). The inquiries have been designed after close discussions with the made-up clothing industry not only to meet official needs for statistics but at the same time to provide industry with comprehensive information about detailed sales for marketing and management purposes.

In addition to the itemised sales of its industry each of the six Business Monitors also give the total sales of the principal pro-

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ducts of each of the other five made-up clothing industries together with export sales of major groups of products. Each Monitor also includes details of orders and deliveries along with background information on wholesale and retail prices, consumers' expenditure and employment. It is hoped to add import figures from the Overseas Trade Statistics at a later date.

For the first set of results there has been an encouraging if slow response. In view of the detailed nature of the new inquiries it was anticipated that firms would take some time to organise their records but it is expected that as firms become familiar with making returns response will quicken and results will therefore be available sooner.

The quarterly Monitors, the references of which are given below, are obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1, at a subscription of 37½p per annum for each of the six series

P89 Weatherproof outerwear
P90 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
P91 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
P92 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc.
P93 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear etc.
P94 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries.

Sale volume indices are given in monthly Monitors, reference P60, obtainable for £1 per annum from the HMSO.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry* (see issue of June 16).

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended June 26, 1971:

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	528,200	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	20,924	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	10,239	
		559,363
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		21,441
		£580,804

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to July 5, 1971, together with an estimate of collection approximately covering entertainments of four weeks ended June 26, 1971 £215,100

The eighth interim allocation for the fourteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 48 per cent.

Business monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1.

Production Series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
Imported Timber for June 1971.
Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
Manufactured Stationery for Fourth Quarter 1970.
Bedding and Soft Furnishings for Fourth Quarter 1970.

Civil Aviation Series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
Airport Activity for February and March 1971.
Air Passengers for February and March 1971.
Air Freight and Mail for February and March 1971.
Airline Operations for January, February and March 1971.

Service and Distributive Series

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:
Food Shops for July 1971.
Clothing and Footwear Shops for July 1971.
Durable Goods Shops for July 1971.
Miscellaneous Non-food Shops for July 1971.

Miscellaneous Series

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies for Second Quarter 1971.
Annual at 20p post free:
Cinemas for 1970.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on August 5, 1971 on page 220.

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

IN THE MONTH of June 1971 thirty-four private companies with a total Nominal Capital of £200,000 and one public company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-June one hundred and sixty-five companies with a total Nominal Capital of almost £1,276,000 were registered as compared with one hundred and seventy-nine companies with a total Nominal Capital of almost £1,768,000 registered in the same period in 1970.

United Kingdom official reserves in July

HM TREASURY announce that the UK official reserves rose by £105 million ($250 million) during July to stand at £1,613 million ($3,870 million) at the end of the month.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, August 6, 1971. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Challenge of the Sky	BR/E 35635/7/8/76	27	August 3	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Hong Kong Style	BR/E 35636/7/8/76	22	August 3	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Anthony Gilkison Associates Ltd.
Movietone News 2200	BR/E 35569/7/8/76	8	August 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2200A	BR/E 35570/7/8/76	7	August 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Erika the Performer	F 35637	81	August 3	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Primax Film S.r.l., Rome
Death Sentence	F 35638	90	August 3	Miracle Films Ltd.	Telcinex, Vaduz
The Treasure of San Genarro	F 35639	107	August 3	Miracle Films Ltd.	Interfilm, Rome
L'Armoire (The Wardrobe)	F 35640	13	August 3	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Les Films de la Pleiade, Paris
Danish Blue	F 35641	90	August 3	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Merry Film, Copenhagen
Gimme Shelter	F 35642	90	August 4	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Leonard Holzer
Vanishing Point	F 35643	99	August 4	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation

Leading Soviet personalities visit British Machine Tool Exhibition

by H. O. Barrett, general manager, Machine Tool Trades Association

WITH the closing of the British Machine Tool Exhibition in Moscow on August 3, there was completed a piece of co-operative planning (involving the Machine Tool Trades Association, the British Embassy in Moscow, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Central Office of Information, Boardman Exhibitions Ltd., and a number of sub-contractors) which has successfully widened the knowledge of authorities and individuals in the Soviet Union about the British machine tool industry.

VIP visitors

The opening ceremony on July 22 was performed by Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the DTI, in the presence of the British Ambassador and a number of leading Soviet personalities including Mr. V. N. Doenin (Minister of Engineering for Light Industry) and Mr. E. P. Pitovranov (Deputy President of the USSR Chamber of Commerce). During the 13-day open period of the exhibition no Ministry or Trading Corporation in any way connected with the use of machine tools, welding equipment, measuring, testing and control equipment, and small tools and accessories failed to visit the exhibition, often at Ministerial level. The exhibition was also honoured with a visit by Mr. V. N. Novikov, a Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR.

All exhibitors have expressed themselves as completely satisfied with the level of technical enquiry with which they have dealt, and with the contacts that have been established. At the moment that this report is being written there are numerous commercial discussions in train with the appropriate trading organisations, and it remains to be seen whether these will have immediately successful results. The enquiries seem very good at least for the slightly longer term having regard for the fact that the Soviet Union is now at the beginning of the 1971-1975 Five Year Plan. History suggests that purchasing from abroad is at its peak during the second year of such Plans, so that the technical impact which has now been made has penetrated the Soviet system at a psychologically correct moment.

Another activity which was pursued simultaneously during the period of the exhibition took the form of a symposium of 15 papers, which were received by audiences of specialists usually numbering about 100. The discussions which were engendered demonstrated quite clearly that a true rapprochement was being created and mutual respect and understanding established.

The future projection of the British machine tool industry on a still wider and more representative scale will be intensively discussed by the MTTA.

Dear Editor . . .

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

The Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Patolichev (with hand in pocket) visited the Giddings & Lewis Frazer Ltd. stand during the British Machine Tool Exhibition in Moscow.

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry (left) with Mr. Joseph Quigley, export sales manager for Plessey Numerical Controls Ltd., Poole. They are discussing a cylinder head for a Mirrlees Blackstone diesel engine machined on a Plessey-controlled Marwin Max-E-Mill.

British jewellers give sparkling display in New York

FOR the fifth year in succession a group of 40 British jewellers, representing a wide cross-section of the industry, again showed the best of British jewellery design and craftsmanship at the International Jewellery Trade Fair held at the Americana Hotel from July 25 to 28. The group was organised and sponsored by the British Jewellery and Giftware Federation and the Department of Trade and Industry.

The consensus of those showing appeared to be that there was a general upturn of the market for jewellery in the United States and several firms doubled the volume of business obtained at last year's show.

Fine quality admired

The fine quality and workmanship of the British jewellery was again admired; although one or two of the 'first-time' participants reported that their jewellery designs were too good for this show, which is aimed principally at the smaller jewellery retailer.

Ring manufacturers reported an increase in the demand for coloured precious stones rather than plain diamonds and, although there were exceptions, rings of large size continued much in demand.

All types of jewellery were represented among the exhibitors—from contemporary pieces by young designers to genuine Victorian brooches, rings and pendants. One firm, which aroused particular interest, specialised in designs using unusual stones and rocks in their natural form.

Special displays by De Beers award winners

Several De Beers award winners showed special collections designed for the American market, some with prices as high as $20,000. Gem dealers also reported very satisfactory business—particularly in coloured stones.

The British group was again led by Mr. Burns-Farquhar, Deputy Director of the British Jewellery and Giftware Federation, assisted by Miss Jean Murphy.

British exhibitors at the New York Fancy Food Show from July 25 to 28. Left: Mr. James Meir McGregor of the Humber Pickle Co. Ltd., with Mrs. Denson of Council Corner, N.Y. Centre: on the Matlow Bros. Ltd. stand, Saul Hershkowitz, President of Carousel Candy, is greeted by Milton Chanin of Matlow. Right: Mr. Robert Henry of Gourmet Magazine with Mr. P. N. G. Edge, chairman of Purdy Cakes, and Mrs. Edge.

British food firms find profit in NY joint venture

SIX British firms participated in a joint venture organised by the British Food Export Council and the Department of Trade and Industry at the 17th Annual National Fancy Food and Confection Show held at the Coliseum in New York City from July 25-28. In addition three British cheese firms and a British biscuit firm were featured in a special display on the BFEC Information Stand. British food products were also seen on the stands of over 30 major American importers.

A billion dollar market

The show caters to the billion dollar business that gourmet and exotic food has become in America since World War II, and is still recognised as the leading event for the US fancy food industry. This year it attracted more than 10,000 buyers from all over the USA, Canada, South America, Europe and the Far East.

Of the six British joint venture firms the Humber Pickle Co. Ltd., as well as W. A. Baxter and Sons Ltd., the famous Scottish canners, exhibited a representative range of their food products. Included in the latter's display was their range of new Candlelight soups seen for the first time in the US market. James Hastie and Co. showed their sultana, cherry and festive cakes which are made from family recipes passed down through the generations. Matlow Bros. Ltd. displayed their line of wrapped, boiled sweets and toffees as well as showing their recent Queen's Award for Industry Plaque. W. Purdy Ltd., who entered the US market last year displayed their Peggott pies, Eccles cakes and other distinctively English cakes and pies. Joseph Terry and Sons Ltd. presented their All-Gold chocolate assortment together with other lines from this old established company.

Three British cheese firms—Crowsons and Son Ltd., Charles Liles and Son Ltd., and Unigate Ltd., exhibited some of the cheeses which have been produced in Britain for centuries. Sharing the display with these cheese firms was Fox's Biscuits who introduced a new savoury assortment.

JV participants report success

The British participants reported a large number of orders written during the show, including one for a 40,000 pound container of sweets. The six joint venture participants expressed satisfaction with the exposure they received and all reported a successful show.

Want to carve an elephant?

ANYONE who finds some pleasure in whittling wood has a chance of a lifetime to help carve a wooden African elephant with modern tools ideal for the job. 'Come and Carve an Elephant' is one of the features of the 19th International Handicrafts & Do it yourself Exhibition which will be at Olympia, London, from August 27-September 11 (10 a.m. to 9 p.m., not Sundays).

As a guide to would-be carvers, a massive almost life-size elephant, made by the pupils of Westfield School, Mosborough, Nr. Sheffield, from wire netting and Polyfilla will act as a model. Visitors will work on a second rough outline of a wooden elephant 8 ft. 6 in. long, 5 ft. high and 2 ft. 6 in. in width. This wooden elephant is made of pieces of wood basically cut to shape with Stanley hand and power tools and glued together with Bostik carpentry adhesive. It was made by the sculptor and d-i-y personality Mike Smith.

Surform shaping tools will be used for the carving and visitors who have-a-go will soon find how easy it is to shape a piece of rough wood into a modern work of art.

The 'Carve an Elephant' feature occupies a space of over 600 sq. ft., and is on the second floor of the Empire Hall. Admission to the exhibition costs 25p, children under 16, 15p.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (at either the Regional Office covering their area or Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU). The DTI in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to arrange for suitable introductions and contacts related to the purpose of their business. Apart from the businessman's name and his firm's, DTI needs to know the general purpose of the visit; details of his itinerary—places to be visited and dates as nearly as possible; names and addresses of local agents; type of contacts and introductions the businessman would like arranged in advance; and any other information considered helpful. This information should, where possible, be accompanied by appropriate trade literature.

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5 A wide range of climatic conditions.	E
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7 English speaking population.	G

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EXPORT ORDERS

Screens for Romania

Mechanically operated screens for screening river water on the Flaminda irrigation project in Romania are to be supplied by Simon-Hartley Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, a Simon Engineering company. The order, worth over £50,000 and placed by George Wimpey and Co. Ltd., is for eight Simrake screens each 9 ft. 9 in. wide.

Roof supports for Poland

Dowty Mining Equipment is to supply the Polish state-owned mining industry with hydraulic powered roof supports worth initially £1.6 million.

The order, received from Centrozap one of Poland's purchasing agencies, is for a range of powered supports fitted with various types of control equipment for use in coal seams up to 10 ft. 6 in. thick.

'This order from Poland follows hard on our recent export successes in Czechoslovakia and other European and American countries,' said Mr. Steve Hinchliff, Dowty Group director and chairman of its mining companies.

The Polish contract brings Dowty export orders for mining equipment during the current year to around £5 million.

Jet delivered to Peru

Compania de Aviacion Faucett SA took delivery on July 26 of its first BAC One-eleven 475 jet airliner at the airline's headquarters in Lima, Peru—the first One-Eleven to enter service in Peru. The aircraft was delivered by way of Iceland, Canada, the United States and Panama. Faucett is to add a second One-Eleven 475 later this year.

Faucett joins over 40 BAC One-Eleven operators already serving destinations in over 60 countries worldwide.

Barrier creams for Spain

Kerodex Ltd., London, recently fulfilled an order for specialist products from the Spanish Telephone Service (Telefonica).

After adopting a system of cable jointing similar to that developed by the British Post Office, Telefonica also decided to choose the same skin protection against the resins used—Kerodex barrier creams and cleansers. Telephone engineers from Spain heard about the British product while training with the Post Office. The result was an order for more than 3,000 kilos of Kerodex 71, a water-repellent barrier cream, and Kerodex 22, a cleanser especially developed to remove synthetic resins.

Crack detection machine for Italy

Teledictor Ltd., Tipton, Staffs., a member of the Duport Group of companies, has recently supplied an automatic crack detection machine type 901 to Messrs. Spica—SPA., of Livorne, Italy. It will be used for 100 per cent testing of automobile steering tie rods—a vital component of motor car steering mechanisms.

The crack detector has been developed to investigate, automatically, machined components of a symmetrical nature—ball pins, tie rods, pinions, and bar sections—to ensure a complete quality control check at an economically viable stage in production. It can easily be integrated into automatic inspection schemes for machined components.

Repeat order from Sabah

The latest order placed by Sabah Electricity Board with English Electric Diesels Ltd., a GEC company, is for a 1,000 kW outdoor package diesel generating set. This contract, valued at over £50,000, brings the total number of sets supplied by English Electric Diesels during the past 16 years to 23.

A 'first' in Czechoslovakia

The Club Motel Prague, the first motel to be designed and built in Eastern Europe by a British company—J. E. Lesser of Hounslow—opened on July 12. It is situated just outside Prague on the Prague-Brno motorway, the first section of which was opened on the same day.

Construction took 10 months using the Lesser PB4 system, the components for which were manufactured at Lesser's factories in Britain and shipped to the site as required. Furniture and fittings were all supplied from Britain.

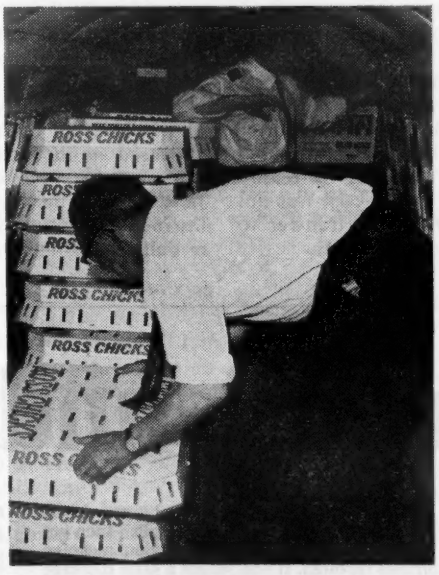
Foundations, groundwork and erection of the superstructure were carried out in co-operation with a Czechoslovak building firm.

The motel has 99 bedrooms, each with private bath, and there is a reception block including restaurant and bar, as well as a services building and a heated swimming pool.

Poultry breakthrough

Through a merger with two of Sweden's biggest industrial groups, Ross Poultry Ltd. have gained an 80 per cent share of an annual 21 million bird market for commercial day-old broiler chicken, and a 40 per cent share of the national output of finished chicken.

In partnership with Kemi-Intresse AB of Sundbyberg (wholly owned by the Wallenberg Group) and AB Ivars Food of Nybro, Ross



Poultry have contracted to meet the entire broiler requirements and supply the breeding, growing and production expertise for the newly formed company, AB Ivo Food, whose headquarters are at Kalnar on the Baltic Coast.

Our picture shows the packing of a first consignment of 11,000 day-old broiler breeding-stock chicks at Edinburgh Airport for their flight to Malmo by special charter plane, a DH Dove of Fairflight Ltd., Biggin Hill, Kent.

Aid for East Pakistan

Carter Thermal Engineering Ltd., Birmingham, have received an order valued at £20,000 for five SB100 suction-blowing grain conveyors and five inflators for grain storage silos for use in West Pakistan. This equipment—for a contract being carried out by Cherwell Valley Silos Ltd., Banbury, Oxon.—follows an order for 30 small industrial Carter fans flown direct to East Pakistan in February for emergency use in the flood relief area where storage of 'Aid Programme' grain in Cherwell silos is a major factor of survival.

Fireworks for Florida

Joseph Wells and Sons Ltd., Dartford, Kent—manufacturers of fireworks for over 125 years—have won an American order for $65,000—the largest export contract in the company's history. Contract negotiations have now been finalised with the California Firework Display Company for the supply of display firework shells for the new Disney World at Orlando, Florida, which opens in October.

£200,000 print contract

The British Printing Corporation has won probably its largest Common Market order, a £200,000 job for France. The job, a reprint of the French edition of the Purnell partwork, *History of the Second World War*, will be printed web offset by Petty & Sons, Leeds, in the autumn for delivery in January 1972.

Because of its success as a weekly partwork, the work is now being published by Tallandier as a set of eight case-bound volumes. This entails a re-imposition and a reprint.

Storage tubes for radar displays

English Electric Valve Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, has received an order worth nearly £18,000 for direct-view storage tubes to be used in Marconi S3006 radar displays being supplied to the Canadian Ministry of Transport.

Fish food for United States

Inter-Pet Ltd., Dorking, has obtained an initial order for over 86,000 packs of Liquifry fish food from the United States. Liquifry is a specialist fish food, packed in convenient tubes (rather like toothpaste), intended for fish-breeding use.

This initial order follows a sales tour by Mr. Maurice Martin, the company's production director.

Earlier this year the company won its first export order for stainless steel aquariums from Sweden—Inter-Pet is now exporting 20 per cent of production to 70 different countries.

USSR buys more beds

Russia has placed another order with Slumberland Contract Furnishing Ltd., London. The order, for top-quality Slumberland products, is being shipped from the company's Oldham, Lancs., factory.

Other bedding orders have been received by the company from Tahiti (for a new housing development) and Bahrain (the Gulf Hotel).

Switchboards to East Africa

A £39,000 order from the Crown Agents, on behalf of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, for over 140 telephone switchboards for small businesses and offices in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania has been won by Plessey Telecommunications.

The company, a major supplier to the East African administration for 20 years, is to manufacture the switchboards at its Beeston (Nottingham) factory. Delivery is due to begin towards the end of this year.

International copyright — a period of uncertainty ends

The Paris revisions of the Universal and Berne Copyright Conventions

THREE weeks of negotiations in Paris ended on July 24 with the signing, by 26 countries, of a new text of the Universal Copyright Convention and, by 28 countries, of a new text of the Berne Convention (a list of signatories is appended).

So ends the period of uncertainty through which international copyright has passed since the Stockholm Conference of August 1967. That Conference, in attempting to revise the provisions of the Berne Convention, the more severe in its requirements and by far the more senior of the two Conventions, found itself involved in negotiating exceptions to the requirements of the Convention to be exercised by developing countries only. These exceptions, which would have enabled developing countries to issue compulsory licences on the works of authors in developed countries for a very wide range of purposes and at a minimal rate of compensation, were embodied in the so-called Stockholm Protocol. The United Kingdom delegation at the meeting could have vetoed the entire revision but preferred to give other countries the right to accept it if they wished and so merely abstained from signing. United Kingdom copyright interests, alarmed that the Government might eventually accept it, however, spoke out vigorously against it. The developing countries on the other hand, and certain of the developed, did their best to persuade the United Kingdom to accept the text. Following the lead of the United Kingdom however, there have been few ratifications and the Stockholm text has not come into force.

The resentment of the developing countries at the failure of the Stockholm text led some of them to suggest on various occasions that they might leave the Berne Convention. However the Universal Copyright Convention, which was signed in 1952 mainly as a bridge between the Berne countries and the USA, and which demands a much lower standard of copyright protection from its members, contained the "Berne safeguard clause" which prevents a country which left the Berne Convention from having its works protected in other Berne countries by reason of the obligations of the Universal Convention. Hence it was not open to a developing country member of Berne to transfer to the Universal Convention—it would have to leave both.

A further point was that the Universal Convention did not permit the grant of compulsory licences to translate works into national languages until a period of seven years from publication of the original; and the developing countries were not prepared to wait so long. There was thus a real danger that the developing countries might denounce both Conventions, leaving the international copyright fold altogether.

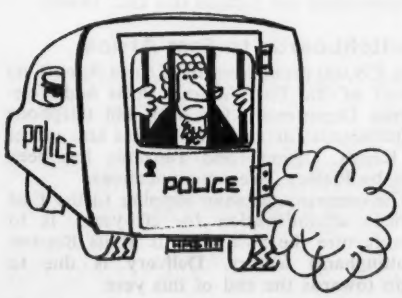
The deadlock was resolved by a United States initiative. In October 1969 representatives of the members of the two Conventions met at a joint study group in Washington. This produced the bare bones of a compromise which after a number of preparatory meetings resulted in the present revision.

The basis of the settlement

What is the basis of the settlement? First, the Berne safeguard clause is removed for developing countries only. Second, developing country members of both Conventions are enabled to set up compulsory licensing systems which are the same under both Conventions. If, for example, within three years of first publication of a work no translation has been published in a language in general use in a developing country any national of that country may obtain a compulsory licence to translate the work into that language and to publish it. If the language is not also one which is in general use in a developed country, this period is reduced to one year. However the licence may be granted only 'for teaching scholarship and research' and must provide for 'just compensation' consistent with the standard of royalties normally operating on licences freely negotiated between persons in the two countries concerned.

A similar provision enables the grant of a compulsory licence to make cheap copies of an edition of a work which has not appeared in the country after a period of three, five or seven years from first publication depending on the nature of the work. In this case the licence can be granted only for 'systematic instructional activities'. Again, compensation at the going rate is obligatory.

Ever been misunderstood?



Talk to a foreigner in his own language and he'll get the message. Write in English then get it translated and heaven knows what message mumbles through. If you've got a sales message to deliver abroad, important information to impart, don't just get translated. The *meaning* of your message could become distorted. LTC Translations offers the skills of native linguists - experts in *your* branch of industry. Urgent work or constructive advice - we guarantee that your overseas market will understand exactly what you're writing about. We should be good (the Linguaphone Group has been making good sense in 34 different languages for over 50 years.) Clip the coupon to get the facts - straight.

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Overriding all is the provision that translations or reproductions made under compulsory licence are not to be exported, although some inroads were made into this principle at the Diplomatic Conference in that translations made under compulsory licence may be sent to its own nationals in another country by a 'governmental or other public entity' under strictly controlled conditions, probably the most important being that the copies are to be used only for 'teaching scholarship and research' and that the sending is 'without commercial purpose'. The new draft also includes a provision which allows a developing country to grant a compulsory licence to translate a work for broadcasting and to make copies and translate the text of an audio-visual fixation (film or video tape) which was itself made for teaching purposes.

Apart from these changes, which should be fairly minor in their effect, the final text is much the same as that contained in the conference draft which was itself the result of hard but realistic bargaining at a preliminary meeting last September. Because of the composite nature of the settlement the Berne text contains a provision that it cannot come into force until four countries—the USA, United Kingdom, France and Spain—have acceded to the text of the revised Universal Convention. All four of these countries have signed the new Universal Convention text and all except the United States (which is not a member of the Berne Union, and cannot join until its domestic law is changed) the new Berne Convention text. The large number of signatures in Paris encourages the hope that the new texts will come into force quickly. As far as the United Kingdom is concerned the new Universal Convention text can be ratified without legislation; but to ratify the new Berne Convention text, which includes substantive provisions worked out in the Stockholm text and unchanged at Paris, would need legislation. It is however open to us to accept the application of the developing country provisions so far as works of United Kingdom origin are concerned, without waiting for the legislation necessary to ratify.

The preamble to the new Berne Convention text includes a generous tribute to the work done at Stockholm all of which, except the provisions relating to developing countries, has survived unchanged in the present text.

Signatories to the Paris texts of the Universal and Berne Copyright Conventions — July 24, 1971

Universal Copyright Convention	Berne Copyright Convention
Brazil	Brazil
Costa Rica	Cameroun
Denmark	Ceylon
France	Cyprus
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Denmark
Guatemala	France
Holy See	Germany (Fed. Rep.)
Hungary	Holy See
India	Hungary
Israel	India
Italy	Israel
Kenya	Italy
Lebanon	Ivory Coast
Liberia	Lebanon
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
Mauritius	Luxembourg
Mexico	Mexico
Monaco	Monaco
Netherlands	Morocco
Spain	Netherlands
Sweden	People's Republic of the Congo
Switzerland	Senegal
Tunisia	Spain
United Kingdom	Sweden
United States of America	Switzerland
Yugoslavia	Tunisia
	United Kingdom
	Yugoslavia

COSTA RICA AND BULGARIA: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* on November 4, 1970, reported the visit of a Bulgarian trade mission to Costa Rica during the course of which a document establishing formal diplomatic relations between the two countries was signed. HM Embassy in San Jose now report the visit of a further Bulgarian trade mission which signed, on July 1, a Commercial Agreement with Costa Rica.

The Agreement provides for the mutual concession of most-favoured-nation treatment (excluding treatment accorded by Costa Rica to member countries of the Central American Common Market and other regional economic associations), for the setting up of a Bilateral Committee to promote mutual trade, for exchanges of goods on normal commercial terms, on a balanced basis, and for the purchase of Costa Rican products with the proceeds of sales in Costa Rica of Bulgarian goods. It does not, however, provide for barter trade.

CRE Ext. 2290

BRITAIN PRESENTS COMPUTER TO UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES: The Overseas Development Administration is to present to the University of the West Indies a computer manufactured by International Computers Ltd. of London and worth over £100,000. It is to be installed at the Augustine Campus in Trinidad and is expected to be delivered in December of this year. Its anticipated usage will amount to 1,815 hours a year. The UWI have requested the computer, model 1902A, because the present model is too limited to meet adequately present and potential needs. There is now a well-established need for computer techniques, management and scientific uses and miscellaneous work.

NIGERIA—NEW PATENTS AND DESIGNS LEGISLATION: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of March 17 and 24 stated that the Nigerian Patents and Designs Decree 1970 would come into operation on April 1, 1971. Nigeria has, however, postponed the operation of the Decree and it has now been announced that it will take effect from December 1, 1971.

BULGARIA AND IRAN: At the fourth meeting of the joint-committee of the Ministers of Iran and Bulgaria held in Tehran during May, the bilateral Trade Agreement concluded on February 9, 1967, was extended from July 1, 1971, to March 21, 1972. The list of goods to be exchanged has been revised.

EDB Ext. 466/7

FRANCE AND INDIA: The French *Moniteur du Commerce International* of July 19 announced that a Financial Agreement between France and India was signed on June 23. French credit involved will be in the region of FF 150 million intended to finance the purchasing of French goods and services. This is an increase of FF 20 million on the 1970-71 amount.

EDB Ext. 423, 408, 288

ITALY AND INDIA: In a Circular dated June 25 the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade announced that, following the Decision of May 25, 1971, of the Council of the European Communities authorising the extension, the Trade Agreement between Italy and India signed on October 6, 1959, has been extended for a further year until June 30, 1972. Trade exchanges will continue to be governed by Table A Imports and Exports list for Italy and by the rules laid down for each financial year by the Ministry for Industry and Commerce in New Delhi. It should be noted that imports of all types of goods into India are governed by the annual Import Trade Control policy.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

TUNISIA AND AUSTRIA: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of July 2-6 announced the renewal for a further year from May 1, of the trade agreement of 1961 between Tunisia and Austria. Under the terms of the agreement, Austrian exports to Tunisia will include textiles, paper and various manufactured goods. Tunisian exports to Austria in return will include vegetables, barley and wine.

EDB Ext. 460, 461

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural and fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts of these Regulations, etc. may be seen on application.

General

The *Journal Officiel* No. C75 dated July 26, 1971, contains the draft texts of a number of proposed regulations to fix the prices, levels of aid and quality standards in the various agricultural sectors for the 1972/73 marketing year and in the fisheries sector for 1972. It should be noted that the texts of these Regulations when finally approved may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

Tobacco

Regulation (CEE) No. 1574/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 727/70 in so far as it concerns the procedure for fixing premiums for raw tobacco (*Journal Officiel* No. L167 dated July 26, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1575/71 fixes for baled tobacco the derived intervention prices and reference qualities applicable to the 1971 harvest (*Journal Officiel* No. L167 dated July 26, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1576/71 fixes the premiums granted to buyers of leaf tobacco of the 1971 harvest (*Journal Officiel* No. L167 dated July 26, 1971).

The *Journal Officiel* No. C75 dated July 26, 1971, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation relating to the grant of a special aid for certain types of tobacco used for the wrappers of cigars. It should be noted that the text of this Regulation when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Cereals and rice

Regulation (CEE) No. 1622/71 annuls Regulation (CEE) No. 1505/70 relating to certain measures to be taken in the cereals and rice sectors, following the devaluation of the French Franc (*Journal Officiel* No. L169 dated July 28, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1634/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 821/68 relating to the definition applicable to the grant of export refunds on fully milled grains and pearled grains of cereals (*Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1637/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 158/67 fixing the equivalence coefficients between the different qualities of cereals offered in the world market (*Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1639/71 determines the amounts of the corrected variable elements applicable from August 1, 1971, to the import into the Community of certain goods with a rice base covered by Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69 (*Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971).

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Milk and milk products

Regulation (CEE) No. 1623/71 relates to certified proofs which must be given following the application for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products (*Journal Officiel* No. L169 dated July 28, 1971).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1638/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) No. 2683/70 in so far as it concerns the fixing in advance of the export refund on powdered whole milk (*Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971).

Wines

Regulation (CEE) No. 1627/71 modifies Regulation (CEE) Nos. 816/70 and 817/70 in so far as it concerns certain transitional measures in the wine sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971).

Oils, fats and oil seeds

Regulation (CEE) No. 1635/71 relates to certain procedures concerning aid for cotton seeds (*Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971).

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: Decision 71/271/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment, optical microscopes (CCT. No. 90.12) originating in Japan and circulating freely in the other member States (*Journal Officiel* No. L167 dated July 26, 1971).

Decision 71/276/CEE authorises Germany to exclude from Community treatment preserves of French beans (haricots verts) (CCT. No. 20.02) originating in China and freely circulating in the other member States (*Journal Officiel* No. L167 dated July 26, 1971).

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1625/71 totally suspending for the period August 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff on oysters of the 'Crassostrea gigas' type weighing over 100 g. each (CCT. No. 03.03 B I b). The French text of this Regulation may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7171, 408

TARIFF QUOTAS: *Trade and Industry* dated January 20, 1971, contained the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2583/70 setting up a tariff quota for 11,500 tonnes of unwrought magnesium at a nil rate of duty for the period January 1, 1971, to December 31, 1971. The *Journal Officiel* No. L170 dated July 29, 1971, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1626/71 increasing by 8,000 tonnes to 18,900 tonnes the tariff quota set up by Regulation (CEE) No. 2583/70 for unwrought magnesium (CCT. No. 77.01 A) in so far as it concerns unwrought magnesium containing by weight less than 99.8 per cent of pure magnesium. Five thousand tonnes of the additional amount have been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	4,900 tonnes
Benelux	100 tonnes

The remaining 3,000 tonnes increases the original reserve from 1,800 tonnes to 4,800 tonnes.

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated July 22, 1971 (page 151), contained a notice about a number of EEC Regulations to implement the UNCTAD Generalised Preferences System. The *Journal Officiel* No. L161 dated July 19, 1971, contains the text of the following Decision to implement this system of tariff preferences for imports of certain iron and steel products from developing countries. The French text of this Decision may be seen on application.

Decision 71/267/CECA waives Recommendation No. 1-64 of the High Authority relating to the raising of protection in respect of iron and steel products at the frontiers of the Community.

EDB Ext. 7174, 408

Belgium and Luxembourg

IMPORT LICENSING: A Belgian Ministerial Decree of July 1 added the following goods to the list of products subject to import

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

licensing. The Decree was published in the *Moniteur Belge* of July 20 and took effect as from that day. Imports of the same goods into Luxembourg will also be subject to import licensing.

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 03.03	Brown shrimps of the 'Cragnon' variety, fresh, frozen or cooked in water; frozen squid; frozen cuttlefish; frozen octopus
Ex 20.07	The following fruit juices, if of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15 degrees Centigrade, and if of an added sugar content greater than 30% by weight: (a) Grape juice, apple juice, pear juice, and mixtures of apple and pear juice, of a value not exceeding 1100 francs per 100 kg. net. (b) Any other fruit juices, of a value not exceeding 1500 francs per 100 kg. net.

EDB Ext. 288, 408, 7175, 423

Portugal

DRAWBACK—TANNED BOVINE SKINS: Portuguese *Diario* No. 148, First Series, of June 25, authorised the import, under drawback, of tanned bovine skins. The authorisation, extending for two years, relates to the manufacture of different types of balls for sport, which are to be exported under the drawback arrangement. The regulations relating to the refund of duty, and all other conditions for implementation, will be governed in each case by a Ministerial decision.

EDB Ext. 460/1

Spain

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATION—SILICON METAL: The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 28 announced the following modification to the Spanish Customs Tariff:

Tariff Heading	Description	Transitory duty Per cent
28.04.C 4	Silicon metal	
	From July 5 until December 31, 1971	1
	From January 1, 1972	10

EDB Ext. 462

Italy

MOTOR VEHICLES—AIR POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES: Law No. 437 published in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of July 7 concerns measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from certain motor vehicle engines and sets out the definitions, description of tests and method of application for type approval of these vehicles. Certificates of type approval will be valid in other EEC member countries.

EDB Ext. 466, 467, 482

Austria

VARIABLE IMPORT LEVIES—ALTERATION IN TARIFF RATES: It was announced in the January 6 edition of *Trade and Industry* that Austria had introduced a system of variable import levies on certain EFTA goods classified within BN Headings 17.04,

(continued on next page)

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Telephone: 01-236 5050 Telex: Transport Ldn. 887282/3

AUSTRIA
continued

18.06 and 19.08, to be recalculated every six months. The duties have been recalculated for the period July 1 to December 31 and the following rates will apply:

Goods		Rate of Levy A.S. per 100 kg
BN ex 17.04	a	285
	b	244
	c	132
	d	209
BN 18.06	a	328
	b	140
	c	272
	d	157
	e	179
	f	216
	g	26
BN ex 19.08	a	173
	b	209
	c	143
	d	97
	e	67
	f	134

EDB Ext. 460/1

Yugoslavia

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POLYSTIROL, POLYAMIDE FIBRES AND POLYESTER FIBRES: It has been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* that the 12 per cent import duty on specific equipment for the production of polystirol, polyamide fibres and polyester fibres was reduced to 10 per cent on April 23, 1971. Tariff numbers affected are 84.10/2,3,4 and 5; 84.11/1b, 2 and 5; 84.12/2 and 3; 84.17/1 and 1j; 84.18/2a-m and 2b; 84.19/8 and 9; 84/20/1; 84/22/5a and e; 84/36/1, 2c, 4c, 5c, 7c, 8c and 9; 84.38/2e; 84.40/1a and e; 84/56/7; 85.59/2m and 21; 84.61/1; 85.01/1b-2; 85.02/4; 85.19/5; 90.24 and 90.28.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL GLOBAL EXCHANGE QUOTA—SMALL AGRICULTURAL MACHINES: It has been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette*, that a special global foreign exchange quota for the remainder of 1971 has been made available for small agricultural machines. The amount allocated is 60,000 dinars, 50 per cent of which will go to working organisations who produce small agricultural machines in co-operation with foreign manufacturers. The remaining 50 per cent has been allotted to working organisations registered for foreign trade in agricultural machines. No further details are available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PROTHESES AND FRACTURE APPLIANCES: It has been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette*, that protheses and fracture appliances (BN heading 90.19/2a) have been transferred from the LB category ie free imports, to RK ie imports within the framework of a commodity quota.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Malta

EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS: It has been announced that as from July 26, the Central Bank of Malta are enforcing the law regarding transfers of money abroad as laid down in the Exchange Control Regulations Ordinance of 1959. It is in the interest of British exporters to see that invoices and proper documentation are promptly sent to their Maltese importers, who are now being asked to produce documentary evidence on the transfer of money for the payment of goods imported.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Denmark

REMOVAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: The Danish Authorities have announced that as from July 1, 1971, import licences will not be required for the following goods. This notice amends the list of goods subject to licensing control published in *Trade and Industry* of March 17 (page 619).

Customs Tariff Heading	Description of goods
ex 07.01 ex 07.03	Blanched celery, fresh, chilled or provisionally preserved.
ex 08.08	Redcurrants, fresh or chilled
ex 10.07	Buckwheat and canary seed
ex 11.01	Buckwheat meal

EDB Ext. 458, 461

Sweden

PRICE FREEZE: The Swedish Price and Cartel Board have announced relaxations in current ceiling prices for certain wholesale and retail chain stores. From August 1, prices of foodstuffs may be increased by 1.8 per cent and all other goods by 3 per cent (in both cases including value added tax). These changes are to take account of wage increases and will give little if any leeway for raising import prices. The relaxations will apply only to the NK/EPA Group, Ahlen and Holm/Temp, ICA and the Cooperative Federation (Konsum). Other large retail stores, including Metro and Favor have yet to negotiate with the Price and Cartel Board.

Exemptions from the price freeze have also been announced with effect from August 1 and include the following items: veal; horsemeat; mutton and lamb; poultry including broilers; offals (for human consumption); all fish except deep frozen fish; fruit; frozen or chilled ready-made foods and pastry cook's wares (Konditorivaror); books, toys, sports goods, certain building materials, and laundry services.

EDB Ext. 458, 459

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTY: The Swedish Government have announced a number of additions to the list of goods qualifying for temporary exemption from import duty until June 30, 1972. Tariff numbers affected are: 28.15; 73.23.903, 909; 76.10.900; 84.33; 84.47.803; 84.59.399,400; and 85.11.301.

EDB Ext. 458/9

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Turkey

IMPORT LIST AMENDMENT: By a communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and published in the Turkish *Official Gazette* of July 23, aluminium foil and strip, other than plain foil and strip (Tariff nos. 76.04.21 and 76.04.22) can henceforth only be imported with the permission of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. These items are therefore transferred from the Liberalised Import List No. I to Liberalised Import List No. II. No further details are available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Israel

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS—COLOURS IN FOODS: The Israeli Ministry of Health notifies that the following synthetic colour has been added to the schedule of permitted food colourants:

Brilliant Blue FCF

Copies of the translation of the full text of the amendment are available on request.

IMPORT DUTIES: In the Israeli Tariff, the following sections have been re-worded:

Tariff No.	Description of goods	Import Duty
87.14.2000	Trailers and semi-trailers of the kind towed by mechanically propelled vehicles, other than their parts	30% but not less than IL 2.00 per kg
3000	Axles, wheels, hubs and brakes	30%

EDB Ext. 420, 475

TARIFF CHANGES: The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendments to the tariffs:

Tariff No.	Description of goods	Import duty
Duty change and extension of release date		
09.01.1591	Coffee beans, not freed of caffeine. Released before 1.1.72	IL 2.75 per kg
The following item has been repealed		
36.06.2000	Matches in packages up to 30 per package if the collector of customs is satisfied they are imported only for advertising and not for commercial purposes	
Items reworded as follows:		
39.01.4011	Made of polyamides of the kind used for fishing, with a diameter not exceeding 1.6 mm. in packets of a weight not less than 500 grams per reel with line, provided they are imported with approval of the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture	Exempt
51.02.1010	Made of polyamides of the kind used for fishing, with a diameter not exceeding 0.7 mm. in packets of a weight of not less than 500 grams per reel with line, provided they are imported with approval of the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture	Exempt
Duty changes		
44.22-3000	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets and other coopers' products of a capacity of 250 litres or less	35%
-9900	The parts	35%
Item 74.04 shall be superseded by		
74.04	Wrought plates, sheets and strips of copper	Exempt
Item 75.02 shall be superseded by		
75.02	Wrought bars and rods, angles and other shapes, of nickel; nickel wire	Exempt
Item 75.03 shall be superseded by		
75.03	Wrought blades, sheets and strips of nickel; nickel powders and flakes	Exempt
Extension of release period		
76.02.9920	should now read: Rods, in coils, of a diameter exceeding 6 but not 12 mm., containing by weight 99.45% or more of aluminium and less than 0.08% of Cu-Zn, 0.03% of Ti-Cr or 0.50% of Si-Fe provided that their specific resistance at a temperature of 20°C shall not exceed 1/35 ohm/m² per metre and that they are released before 1.1.72	10% per kg
New items		
82.05.3070	Tools made of high speed steel or having parts made of high speed steel for planing and cutting machines, other than those falling under sub-section 3060	35% per kg
82.05.9996	This item is now repealed	
New items		
84.45.7000	Table electric sharpening machines and grinding machines, whether imported with platform or table or without, with an axis protruding from both ends for the purpose of fitting sharpening stones, brushes of other interchangeable tools, provided the weight of each sharpening or grinding machine (without the stones, brushes or other tools and without the platform or table) does not exceed 50 kg.	35% but not more than IL 100.00 each
84.46.4000	(Description and import duty as for 84.45.7000)	
84.47.4000	(Description and import duty as for 84.45.7000)	
84.59	Subsection 1020 shall be superseded by:	
-1020	Presses, crushes, grinders and mixers, not elsewhere specified	
-1021	(Description and import duty as for 84.45.7000)	
-1029	Other	Exempt
84.21	Section 7000 shall be superseded by:	
-7000	Machinery and mechanical appliances for the cleaning of metal articles or for the removal of grease therefrom, other than those falling under Section 6000	
-7010	by means of sand only, where the weight of the compressors or means of propulsion do not exceed 250 kg. and released before 1.4.72	Exempt
-7011	The machines	Exempt
-7012	The parts	25%
-7090	Other	25%

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Jordan

IMPORT REGULATIONS: It is understood that the Jordanian Council of Ministers has decided that all imports to Jordan by sea should be routed via Aqaba with effect from August 15. After that date goods shipped via other ports, eg Beirut, will attract a fine of 30 per cent of the value of the consignment. Exemption will, however, be granted to goods consigned via other ports if they have been shipped from their country of origin before August 15. The ruling affects sea traffic only and goods sent by air or wholly overland are exempt

The above decision has been taken following the closure by Iraq and Syria of their borders with Jordan but even were these shortly re-opened, it is believed that the Jordanian authorities would be reluctant to rescind the ruling.

Any further information will be published immediately it becomes available.

EDB Ext. 420, 475

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Senegal

REDUCTION OF STANDARD IMPORT TAX: Senegalese Law No. 71-22 of March 6, 1971, announced a reduction to 1.8 per cent instead of 2.1 per cent in the rate of the standard import tax on aluminium discs of a thickness more than 0.15 mm. and a diameter of 650 mm. or less that are destined for the manufacture of household articles.

Senegalese Law No. 17-28 of March 6, 1971, announced a reduction to 1.8 per cent instead of 2.1 per cent in the rate of standard import duty on desmodor destined for the manufacture of polyurethane foam.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

Ghana

EXCHANGE CONTROL: The following notice was published in the Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin of July 16.

Notice to Importers

It is hereby notified for general information that as from August 1, 1971, a new procedure for the production and submission of documents in respect of imports for Exchange Control purposes shall apply.

All importers are required to attach extra copies of the relevant Invoices and Certificate of Inspection, where applicable, to the Customs Bills of Entries C.11 or C. 12 as appropriate and duly endorsed 'For Exchange Control Purposes Only' when presenting them for passing and acceptance to all ports, together with duplicate copy of Exchange Control Form A.1, duly stamped and signed by their bankers.

Such documents would thereafter be sent direct from the ports to the Exchange Control, Bank of Ghana, by the Office of the Collector-in-Charge of the port/airport.

Customs Entries submitted but not complying with the above new procedure would be rejected.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

IMPORT INSPECTION PROPOSALS: Details were given in *Trade and Industry* of June 23 (page 655) of a notice concerning import inspection proposals. Further information is contained in a Notice to Importers and Banks published in the Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin on July 16 and with immediate effect. In addition to amending certain of the goods covered by the scheme, the notice states that the *pro forma* invoice to be submitted should contain the following details:

(a) Quantity of goods
(b) Full description of goods (including quality or specification)
(c) Country of origin
(d) Country of shipment
(e) Packing
(f) Price (f.o.b. and c.i.f.)

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

Upper Volta

EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT TAX: It has been announced that the importation into Upper Volta of the following articles is exempted from import tax (of 6 per cent):

Tariff position	Description
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale, for fishing
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Dahomey

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT DUTIES AND TAXES ON CERTAIN PRODUCTS: Dahomey Ordinance No. 71-29/CP/MF/DD of June 24, 1971, announced the following modifications:

The rate of the fiscal import tax and global rate of import duty applicable to the products listed below, have been modified as follows:

Description	Tariff position	New Rate TFI	TM	TG
		600Fr/Kn	600Fr/Kn	600Fr/Kn
Cigarettes	24-02-P4	7%	12%	22%
Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06 inclusive	39-07	35%	37%	49%
Fabrics of continuous synthetic or artificial fibres	51-04	31%	55%	100%
Fabrics of discontinuous synthetic or artificial fibres	56-07	31%	55%	100%
Embroidery	58-10	31%	49%	86%
Photographic equipment	90-07 -AZ	38%	43%	53%

The rate of the tax on alcoholic drinks in bottles equal to or more than a content of 50 cl, listed below, has been modified as follows:

Description	Tariff position	Degree of Alcohol	New rate
Rum	22-09-B2	Less than 45° equal	86 Frs a blle
		to or more than 45°	116 Frs a blle
Whisky	22-09-B3	Less than 45° equal	86 Frs a blle
		to or more than 45°	116 Frs a blle
Gin	22-09-C1	Less than 45° equal	86 Frs a blle
		to or more than 45°	116 Frs a blle
Schnapps Liqueur	22-09-C3	Less than 45° equal	86 Frs a blle
		to or more than 45°	116 Frs a blle

The special tax on re-exportation which was created in November 1970, has been repealed.

Uganda

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT: Statutory Instrument No. 54 of 1971 published in the *Uganda Gazette* of April 13, amends with effect from April 19, the Third Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1970 to the following extent:

Third Schedule—Exemptions from Duty
Part B—General Exemptions
By the addition of the following new item:
23. *Vehicles for Public Utility Services*
Refuse collectors for use by any municipal or town council.

EDB Ext. 471/2/3

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Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: List No. 531, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 30, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on ladies handbags (BN heading 4202) from 30 per cent *ad valorem* (general) and 25 per cent *ad valorem* (MFN) to 30 per cent *ad valorem* or R.1.50 each (general) and 25 per cent (MFN).

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE Ext. 2274

Ceylon

SATURDAY/SUNDAY WEEKEND: Further to the announcement on page 257 of *Trade and Industry* dated August 5, Ceylon reverted to Saturday/Sunday weekends with effect from August 7/8. Full Moon Poyas continue to be observed as public holidays.

CRE Ext. 2278

Fiji

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The Fijian Government has issued Customs Tariff (Amendment) Regulations 1971 which came into force on May 17, 1971. Regulation 10 of the Customs Tariff Regulations 1968 now reads:

1. Where goods are imported from a Preference Territory by parcel post or letter post or air-freight and such goods are not merchandise for sale and are of a value not exceeding $100 in respect of any one addressee the following form of certificate may be accepted as satisfactory evidence of origin for the purpose of charging duty under the Preferential Tariff: 'The contents of this package are not merchandise for sale and every dutiable article therein is to the extent of at least (insert percentage in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 of these Regulations) of its present value the produce or manufacture of (name of Preference Territory).'

2. Where goods, being merchandise for sale, of a value exceeding $50, or other goods of a value exceeding $100, are imported by letter post or parcel post or air-freight from a Preference Territory, such goods shall be subject to the ordinary requirements relating to evidence of origin applicable to merchandise generally.

EDB Ext. 401, 468, 469

Australia

SIMPLIFICATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF: A notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29, 1970, gave details of an announcement made by the Australian Departments of Trade and Industry and Customs and Excise about their proposal to undertake a joint review of the Customs tariff so that a shorter and more simplified form could be adopted. Subsequent issues of the Journal gave notice of the receipt of draft revised chapters of the tariff, copies of which were available on request to interested United Kingdom exporters.

The tariff simplification exercise has now been completed and new rates of duty applicable to certain goods as a consequence of a reduction in the number of classifications became operative from July 1, 1971. The Australian authorities point out that resultant tariff changes do not significantly increase or reduce the protection accorded to any Australian industry and, except where the volume of trade is not significant, do not vary the existing rates of duty by more than 2½ per cent in *ad valorem* terms. The net result of the exercise is that more than 1,000 tariff classifications have been eliminated from the Customs Tariff, a reduction of over 25 per cent. Enquiries from British exporters about this notice should indicate the goods in which they are interested and quote the Brussels Nomenclature number if possible.

EDB Ext. 401, 468, 469

TARIFF CHANGES: Details are given below of changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs tariff proposals which came into effect on July 26, 1971, and are consequent upon the Special Advisory Authority inquiry into cathode ray tube display terminals.

Amendments of Part II of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-1971

Tariff item	Goods	Rate of duty: General	Rate of duty: Preferential
After note 13 to Chapter 84 insert the following notes:			
14.	The following goods are specified for the purposes of sub-item 84.52.1, that is to say— (a) goods that— (i) were in transit to Australia on June 9, 1971; and (ii) are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or (b) goods that— (i) the Collector is satisfied were on firm order overseas on or before January 1, 1971; and (ii) are entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1972.		
15.	The following goods are specified for the purposes of sub-item 84.55.2, that is to say, goods that— (a) were in transit to Australia on June 9, 1971; and (b) are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation.		
Omit item 84.52, insert the following item:			
84.52	*Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device:		
84.52.1	—Electronic data processing machines of the computer type of which cathode ray display terminals form a part, not being goods specified in note 14 to this Chapter	In respect of cathode ray display terminals - 7½%, and a temporary duty of 25% In respect of the remainder of the goods - 7½%	In respect of cathode ray display terminals - Free, and a temporary duty of 25%; In respect of the remainder of the goods - Free
84.52.9	—Other	7½%	Free
After sub-item 84.55.1 insert the following sub-item:			
84.55.2	—Cathode ray display terminals of a kind commonly used with electronic data processing machines, not being goods specified in note 15 to this Chapter.	7½% and a temporary duty of 25%	Free, and a temporary duty of 25%

EDB Ext. 401, 468, 469

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRY—BUTTON MOULDS: Following receipt by the Minister of Customs of a report from the Emergency Protection Authority, the New Zealand Government has accepted the recommendation that import licensing should be retained on button moulds of metal and blanks and parts thereof for a further period of one year, and that the question be re-examined at that time in the light of performance by the manufacturers. In accordance with the provisions of the Tariff and Development Board Act, the Minister of Customs has requested the Board to inquire into and report on what form of permanent protection, if any, is necessary in respect of button moulds of metal and blanks and parts thereof classified in Tariff item 98.01.11 as follows:

Number	Description	Rates of Duty: BP	MFN	GEN
98.01	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles:			
98.01.11	Button moulds; blanks and parts thereof	Free	Free	Free

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, November 9, 1971 at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, October 22, 1971. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU

(*continued on next page*)

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(Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 401, 468, 469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it. British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., P.O. Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade' telephone Wellington 43-706; (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Reference CRE 858/69.

CRE Ext. 2321

Argentina

FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW: On July 30, the Argentine Government approved law number 19151 establishing rules for the investment of foreign capital in Argentina. The principal provisions include the following:

1. All new investments of foreign capital require government approval and will be registered. Dividends may be remitted from the end of the first year of operation at the official rate of exchange. No maximum rate of profit is specified, profits may also be re-invested and registered as additional capital at the rate of exchange operating when the re-investment takes place. In the event of sale to Argentine capital or the winding up of the foreign company concerned, capital may be remitted up to the value in foreign exchange of that inscribed (including any re-investments) in the register. To be eligible capital must be brought in from abroad either as cash, capital equipment or non-material goods.
2. The law provides for the authorities to examine applications in relation to the economic requirements of the country, competitive industries, physical location, technology, export prospects and association with Argentine capital. Applications for foreign investment will not be considered if they (a) are related to military production unless approved by the Ministry of Defence, or (b) contain any limitations regarding the export of products to be manufactured. Approved companies will be permitted to obtain locally short term finance up to a maximum of 50 per cent of their registered capital and accumulated reserves, but this limitation will not apply to export credits.
3. Existing companies in Argentina will also be required to register their capital in the investment register and will not be allowed to remit dividends or capital until they have done so. In other respects they will continue to be subject to the rules that applied when they made their investment.
4. The government is required to give decisions on applications within a maximum of 180 days and the regulatory decree for this law is to be issued within 60 days.

The law represents a compromise between liberal and nationalist forces and until the regulatory decree is issued there remains some uncertainty as to its effects. No decisions have yet been announced regarding applications to remit dividends and capital made before the date of the law and which have been blocked since the end of March.

CRE Ext. 2287

INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTIES AND RESTRICTIONS ON NEW LETTERS OF CREDIT: Decree No. 2620 recently issued in Argentina increases certain import duties and imposes restrictions on opening new letters of credit for some goods. The decree imposes a temporary increase to 90 per cent *ad valorem* cif on import duties for all goods falling within BN Chapters 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91 and 92 previously carrying rates below 90 per cent.

Within 90 days the Minister of Industry, Trade and Mining is required to propose permanent modifications to the Executive power, otherwise the import duties revert to those in effect before the issue of the decree.

For a period of 90 days from July 30, 1971, letters of credit may not be opened for importation of goods in these chapters if they stipulate cash payment or payment in less than 90 days.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

ECONOMIC MEASURES: On July 29 the Argentine Government announced the following series of measures:

1. A devaluation of the peso by nearly 7 per cent bringing it to a rate of 4.70 pesos to one US dollar.
2. The introduction of a tax of 50 Argentine cents per dollar for exchange issued to travellers.
3. The issue of external bonds denominated in dollars and carrying an interest of 1½ per cent over the 180-day inter bank rate for Eurodollars in London with a minimum interest of 8 per cent per annum tax free and freely transferable abroad. The object of this issue is to encourage the 'repatriation' of private Argentine funds held abroad and to offer an alternative means of meeting certain foreign and exchange obligations. This could well include remittance of dividends, capital, etc., which have remained blocked since the end of March.
4. A 'whitewashing' of capital derived from undeclared income which is repatriated by means of the above mentioned bonds. Tax payers availing themselves of this will be required to deposit bonds for one year in a bank and pay a tax of 8 per cent.
5. The issue of national investment and development bonds, whose nominal value will be adjusted in relation to the rate of exchange and which carry an interest rate of 8 per cent with half-yearly amortisation over a maximum period of 7 years. The issue is for 200 million pesos.
6. Increases in export taxes to take account of the new rate of exchange.

CRE Ext. 2287

Brazil

IMPORT DUTY ON AMMONIUM CHLORIDE INCREASED: The following import duty was increased for 10 months from July 28, 1971:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty Ad val cif Old rate	New rate
28.30.02.00	Ammonium chloride	15%	35%

This chemical is now subject to a minimum valuation for duty purposes of US $130.00 per ton on the cif price. The import duty payable will be 35 per cent on US $130.00 or on the cif price per ton whichever is the greater.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Chile

PRIOR DEPOSITS: Chilean Circular Nos. 1463 and 1521 of December 11, 1970 and June 9, 1971 respectively, imposed a prior deposit of 10,000 per cent *ad valorem* c.i.f. on the following goods on the List of Permitted Imports:

Tariff No.	Description
56.01	Textile fibres, except viscose rayon
87.10	Racing bicycles made of seamless steel tubing with aluminium whee rims, weighing not more than 11 Kgs.
89.01	Vessels for the fishing industry
	Merchant vessels
Ch. 91	Pocket watches, wrist watches and alarm clocks in cases of ordinary
General	material, and parts therefor
Headings	Other watches in cases of ordinary material, and parts thereof

AMENDMENT TO IMPORT TARIFF: Chilean Decree No. 1015/71 of June 17, 1971, lowers the rate of import duty *ad valorem* c.i.f. from 60 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem* c.i.f. on BN heading No. 15.02 ('unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow —including premier jus—produced from those fats').

ADDITIONS TO IMPORT TARIFF: Chilean Decree Nos. 1013/71 and 1014/71 of June 15 and 17, 1971, respectively, made the following additions to the Chilean Import Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty Specific Gold pesos	Ad val c.i.f.
38.19.26	Sterilization indicators	KG	Free	150%
48.15.08	Sterilization indicators	KG	Free	180%
48.16.03	For sterilization indicators	KG	Free	180%
84.25.01.99	Other	KG	Free	60%

EDB Ext. 7312, 476, 474

Peru

PROHIBITIONS—CORRECTION: The notice in *Trade and Industry* of July 22, (page 160), reporting the publication of a wide range of goods placed on the National Register of Manufactured Products, and therefore effectively prohibited from importation into Peru, contained an error, viz BTN 84.06 should have read 34.06.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Bolivia

IMPORT DUTY ON BICYCLES RAISED: Supreme Decree No 09630 published in the *Gaceta Oficial de Bolivia* on March 31 raises the import duty on bicycles as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty Ad val c.i.f. Old rate	New Rate
87.10.1	Bicycles	10%	62%

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Paraguay

EXCHANGE SURCHARGE RAISED: The Paraguayan Central Bank passed a Resolution on July 20, 1971, raising the surcharge on foreign exchange for payment for imports from 32 per cent to 36 per cent *ad valorem* cif.

EDB Ext. 474, 476, 7312

Jamaica

EXPORT INDUSTRIES ENCOURAGEMENT LAW, 1956: The Jamaican Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the above law:

Bookbinding and printing
Stuffed toys and toy novelties
Quilted bedspreads

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

CRE Ext. 2627

United States

FLAMMABILITY OF CERTAIN CARPETS AND RUGS—GUARANTEES: *Trade and Industry*, on March 10, gave notice of regulations proposed by the Federal Trade Commission relating to test procedures and record-keeping requirements for guarantee purposes. After consideration of comments received, the Federal Trade Commission have adopted the regulations. These became effective on July 20, 1971.

CRE Ext. 2397

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Canada

KNITTED OUTERGARMENTS: The Canadian Textile and Clothing Board has announced that it is to conduct an Inquiry in regard to imports of knitted outer garments normally described as sweaters, cardigans and pullovers. The Board's instructions are:

(1) to undertake an inquiry and make a report regarding the effects on Canadian production of imports of knitted outer garments normally described as sweaters, cardigans or pullovers;

(2) to examine any plans for adjustment in their operations which Canadian producers of such goods submit to the Board; and

(3) if the Board finds that the goods in question are being imported at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the production in Canada of textile and clothing goods, and that the plans submitted by Canadian producers are acceptable, to include in its report a recommendation as to whether, in the Board's opinion, special measures of protection should be implemented.

Copies of the full text of the announcement are available to British exporters on application.

CRE Ext. 2629

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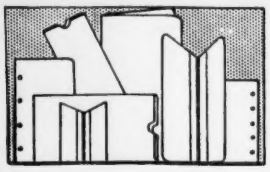

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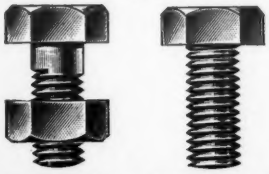

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